

**NEWS FROM CHINA**

# **CHINA-INDIA REVIEW**

## **Marching Together Better Life for All People**





## Enhancing Arc of Win-Win Cooperation

This year 2022 is a truly remarkable one for the Chinese people as we celebrated the 73rd anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China, which showcased myriad achievements of the country. It's a moment for national rejoicing and pride as we stand on the cusp of national rejuvenation and fulfilment of the Chinese dream, as enunciated by President Xi Jinping.

Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has led the Chinese people in realizing the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Now we are embarking on the new journey toward the Second Centenary goal of building China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

In the past decade, the overarching focus of China has been on delivering a better life to all Chinese. China has scored a complete victory in its fight against absolute poverty. Nearly 100 million people in rural areas were lifted out of poverty defined by the existing standard. In the face of the sudden outbreak of COVID-19, we have spared no effort to prevent both inbound cases and domestic resurgence, and adhered to dynamic zero-COVID policy. Our efforts have protected the lives and health of 1.4 billion Chinese people to the greatest possible extent.

In the international arena, China's global stature is growing, inspiring respect and admiration. To solve the deficits of peace, development, trust and governance faced by the international community, President Xi Jinping has proposed two major initiatives, the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative.

On the bilateral front, I am happy to note that there have been some positive developments in the last few months. President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Droupadi Murmu on her inauguration as President of the Republic of India. Both of our leaders attended the 14th BRICS Summit. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid a working visit to India. State Councilor Wang met Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar twice, and exchanged in-depth views on improving bilateral relations.

Regarding the China-India border situation, the two sides have disengaged in most points of the western sector, and the current border situation is overall stable. Last year, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, bilateral trade exceeded \$120 billion. China-India economic and trade cooperation is mutually beneficial and win-win in essence.

These developments underscore that cooperation, not confrontation will be the future of India-China relations. It's time to follow the important consensus reached by our two leaders that "China and India should not be a threat to each other, but an opportunity for each other's development", and "be cooperation partners to each other instead of being competitive rivals."

As civilisational neighbours and the world's largest economies, our two countries should avoid zero-sum game and focus on enhancing the arc of cooperation. If China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will listen. If China and India strengthen cooperation, we can promote peace, stability and development of the world.

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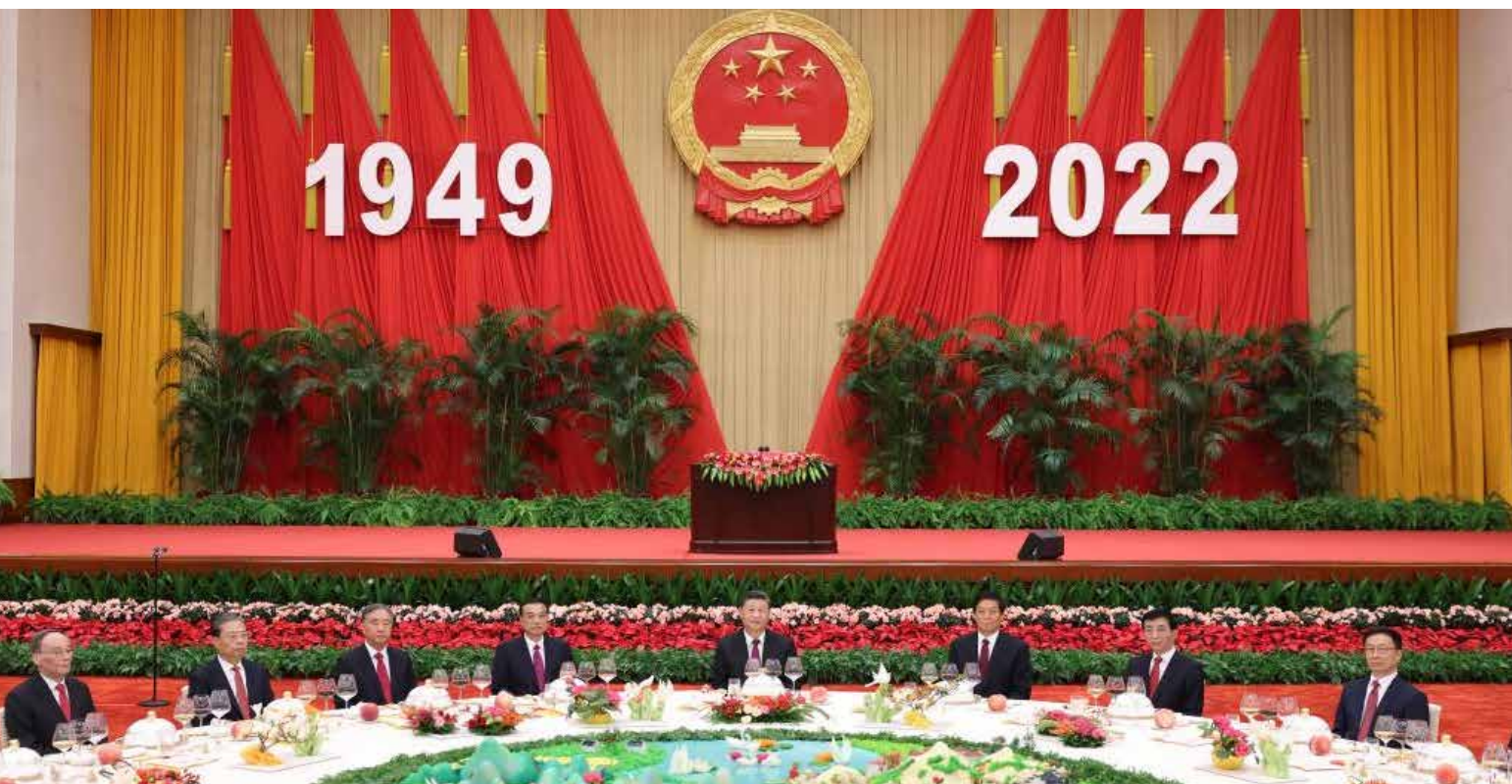
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# China's State Council Holds National Day Reception

Addressing a reception to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Premier Li Keqiang called for rallying even more closely around the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core to build a great modern socialist country.



China's State Council holds a reception to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Sept. 30, 2022.

China's State Council held a reception at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on September 30 to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. China's National Day falls on Oct. 1.

The reception was attended by the Communist Party of China (CPC) and state

leaders Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng and Wang Qishan, as well as nearly 500 guests from home and abroad.

Addressing the reception, Premier Li Keqiang said that the CPC will convene its 20th National Congress this year, and stressed the vital significance of the event.

This year is a truly momentous one in the course of China's development, Li added. "In the face of complex and challenging developments both within and outside China, our entire nation, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has forged ahead together with drive and resolve."

Ensuring sound economic fundamentals is crucial to sustaining the steady growth of China's economy, Li said, stressing that China has taken forceful measures to ease shocks caused by greater-than-expected factors, and promptly and decisively introduced a policy package for stabilizing the economy. "We have the confidence and the ability to keep major economic indicators within an appropriate range."

He said with the reform and opening-up as China's fundamental policy, the country has pressed ahead with reform to develop a socialist market economy, pursued high-standard opening-up, kept foreign trade and investment stable, and deepened multilateral and bilateral business cooperation to keep China a favored destination for foreign investment and achieve win-win development.

Li stressed the commitment to conducting governance to deliver benefits to the people.

Highlighting the support for efforts to

ensure the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, Li said the policy of "one country, two systems," as well as the policies of Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong and Macao people administering Macao with a high degree of autonomy, have been firmly, fully and faithfully implemented.

We have firmly opposed "Taiwan independence" separatist moves and external interference, and actively promoted the peaceful growth of cross-strait relations, he said.

Li also stressed the efforts China has made to work with other countries to meet global challenges and promote peace, stability, development and prosperity in the world.

Li closed his speech by calling for rallying even more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, following the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and forging ahead in a concerted effort to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful.

Vice Premier Han Zheng, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the reception.



# Understand China in New Era, Promote Steady Development of China-India Relations: Ambassador

**On September 27, the Chinese Embassy in India held a virtual event to celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China. Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong delivered a keynote speech. The full text is as follows:**



Dear friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon! It is my pleasure to meet you all at this online event to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. First, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all the

guests. I also take this opportunity to express my sincere greetings and heartfelt thanks to Indian friends from all walks of life who have longstanding interest in China's development and supported China-India friendship.

This year 2022 is a truly remarkable one for the Chinese people. This October, the Communist Party of China (CPC) will convene its 20th National Congress in Beijing. It will be an important meeting to be held at a critical time. At this national congress, the CPC will fully review the major achievements and valuable experiences. It will also formulate programs of action and overarching policies to meet China's new development goals on the new journey ahead and the new expectations of the people. It will set out a blueprint for the next phase of China's development.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have united to strive. We marched forward successfully the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and achieved the tremendous transformation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong. Since the 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese



characteristics entered a new era. The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has led the Chinese people in realizing the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Now we are embarking on the new journey toward the second centenary goal of building China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

**In the past decade, China has continuously improved its people's lives. President Xi Jinping pointed out that our goal is both big and simple. It is essentially about delivering a better life to all Chinese. The CPC's mission is to serve the people and to improve their lives. China has scored a complete victory in its fight against absolute poverty.**

In the past decade, China's economic strength leaped to new heights. We have grounded our efforts in the new development stage, applied the new development philosophy, fostered a new development paradigm and pursued high-quality development. China's economy has reached new levels. In 2021, China's economy accounted for 18.5% of the world's total, up by 7.2 percentage points from 2012. During the past decade, the average annual growth rate of China's economy has reached 6.5%. China's average contribution to global economic growth exceeded 30 percent. China's per capita GDP has exceeded US\$10,000 for three consecutive years. We have held high-level exhibitions such as China International Import Expo, China International Fair for Trade in Services, International Consumer Goods Fair, etc. We have further eased market access and improved business environment. China opens its door even wider to the outside world. Against the backdrop of a global downturn in cross-border investment, China's inbound foreign investment continued to expand, and outbound investment has been growing steadily. In 2021, the actual use of foreign capital was 173.5 billion US dollars, an increase

of 53.1% from 2012, and outbound direct investment reached US\$145.2 billion. China's development has brought more opportunities to the world and more momentum to the world economy.

In the past decade, China has made outstanding achievements in the development of political civilization. We actively developed whole-process people's democracy. People have participated in the management of state affairs covering all aspects of the democratic process and all sectors of society, and they are truly the masters of the country. China's 56 ethnic groups are tightly united as seeds within a pomegranate fruit. Autonomous regions such as Xinjiang and Xizang are enjoying social harmony and stability, with the people there living and working in peace and joy. The regions are experiencing the most auspicious period of development. The system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics has constantly been improved, solid progress has been made in advancing the rule of law in China. We have given top priority to safeguarding the people's rights to subsistence and development, ensured human rights enjoyed by all people on an equal basis, and worked to promote human rights in all areas.

In the past decade, China has continuously improved its people's lives. President Xi Jinping pointed out that our goal is both big and simple. It is essentially about delivering a better life to all Chinese. The CPC's mission is to serve the people and to improve their lives. China has scored a complete victory in its fight against absolute poverty. Nearly 100 million people in rural areas were lifted out of poverty defined by the existing standard. We have put in place the world's largest social security system and health-care system. Over 1.36 billion people are covered by basic medical insurance, and nearly 1 billion people are covered by basic old-age insurance. People are having a greater sense of benefit, happiness and security. In the face of the sudden outbreak of COVID-19, we have spared no effort to prevent both inbound cases and domestic resurgence, and adhered to dynamic zero-COVID policy. Our efforts have protected the lives and health of 1.4 billion

Chinese people to the greatest possible extent. This is truly a remarkable thing!

In the past decade, we have firmly upheld China's sovereignty, security and development interests. We take the people's security as our ultimate goal, political security as our fundamental task, economic security as our foundation. We safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, guard and defuse major security risks, and provide strong safeguards for realizing our national rejuvenation. We have taken steps to ensure law-based governance in the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions, stopped and prevented interference in the affairs of the two special administrative regions by external forces. Hong Kong and Macao SARs have maintained prosperity and stability. The practice of "one country, two systems" has achieved a globally-recognized success. We resolutely advance the process of peaceful reunification of China, foil the attempts made by the external and separatist forces seeking "Taiwan independence". The international community's commitment to the one-China principle is consolidated. We will never allow any person, any force, or any country to separate the Taiwan region from China.

**To solve the deficits of peace, development, trust and governance faced by the international community, President Xi Jinping has proposed two major initiatives, the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative.**

In the past decade, China has been pushing forward to build a community with a shared future for mankind. Faced with changes unseen in a century, China is committed to a new approach to developing state-to-state relations with communication, not confrontation, and with partnership, not alliance. We expanded friends all over the world, achieved solid and significant outcomes in high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. China firmly upholds the UN-centered

international system and the international order underpinned by international law, upholds true multilateralism. China stays actively engaged in reforming the global governance system, and deeply participates in international cooperation in the fields of tackling climate change, countering terrorism, poverty reduction, and cybersecurity, injecting more stability and positive energy into a world of fast change and uncertainty.

To solve the deficits of peace, development, trust and governance faced by the international community, President Xi Jinping has proposed two major initiatives, the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative. He advocated for fostering global development partnership, and achieving a stronger, greener and healthier global development. He called on all countries to stay true to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security and build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture. These propositions provide the international community with Chinese solutions and important international public goods to address the challenges of the times.

In retrospect of the glorious journey over the past 73 years since the founding of the PRC, especially during the last decade, we can draw a conclusion that the leadership of the CPC is chosen by history and its people. The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, which is of decisive significance. General Secretary Xi Jinping is the Party's leader who is supported by the entire Party, loved and respected by the people. The Chinese people are fully confident in realizing the Second Centenary Goal. China will follow the Chinese path to modernization to achieve the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Dear Friends,

Not long ago, President Xi Jinping attended the 22nd Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit in Samarkand. Being the first

overseas visit by President Xi Jinping since COVID-19, it took place at a time when the 20th National Congress of the CPC is soon to be held. It is an important landmark visit undertaken at a crucial and historic juncture.

President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the Samarkand Summit. He gave an insightful review of the success of the SCO, attributing it to the Organization's commitment to political trust, mutually beneficial cooperation, equality, openness and inclusiveness, and equity and justice. As for the future development of the SCO, President Xi Jinping emphasized that we need to enhance mutual support, expand security cooperation, deepen practical cooperation, enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and uphold multilateralism. These suggestions show the path for the further progress of the SCO.

This Summit set a new record in three aspects. First, it adopted 44 outcome documents, the highest number recorded. Second, it saw the broadest participation, with the attendance of leaders of 14 countries including SCO member states, observer states and the Presidency's guests, and heads of nine international organizations and institutions such as the UN. Third, it marked the largest round of expansion for the SCO. A memorandum of obligations on Iran's membership was signed, and the procedure for Belarus's accession was started, granted Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar the status of SCO dialogue partners, and reached agreement on admitting Bahrain, the Maldives, the UAE, Kuwait and Myanmar as new dialogue partners.

Under the initiative of the Chinese side, heads of state of the SCO member states adopted four major statements including international energy security, tackling climate change. The Chinese side also announced that it is ready to establish a China-SCO base for training counter-terrorism personnel, host a forum on industrial and supply chains, set up a China-SCO Big Data Cooperation Center. China will provide developing countries in need with emergency humanitarian assistance of grain and other supplies worth 1.5 billion RMB yuan. These tangible measures show

that China not only presented the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative, but also carried out the initiatives with concrete actions.

Dear Friends,

China and India are ancient oriental civilizations living side by side for thousands of years, and the only two major developing countries in the world with a population of more than one billion. We are major emerging economies with broad prospects. We share the tradition of upholding independence, and have jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which has become the basic norms guiding the bilateral and international relations. China-India relations have not only significance for the two countries and our peoples, but also have great bearing on the region and the world at large.

**Next step, we should maintain the recovery momentum of bilateral relations, look forward and move ahead, so as to promote China-India relations back to the right track and ensure a long-term and steady relationship. I would like to put forward the following four proposals:**

This year, China-India relations have made new progress and shown positive momentum. President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to President Droupadi Murmu on her inauguration. Both of our leaders attended the BRICS and SCO Summits. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid a working visit to India, and the two foreign ministers exchanged in-depth views on improving bilateral relations several times. According to the consensus reached in the 16th Round of China-India Corps Commander Level Meeting, the Chinese and Indian troops in the area of Jianan Daban have completed disengagement. We optimized the visa application process for Indian citizens to travel to China and resumed processing visa applications for students pursuing long-term study, and people conducting business, work and family visits. We have arranged 2 charter

flights in the past two months carrying 235 Indian businessmen back to Zhejiang Province of China.

Next step, we should maintain the recovery momentum of bilateral relations, look forward and move ahead, so as to promote China-India relations back to the right track and ensure a long-term and steady relationship. I would like to put forward the following four proposals:

The first proposal is to promote mutual understanding and trust. President Xi Jinping pointed out that mutual trust is the foundation for the stability and development of China-India relations. This speaks to the essence of China-India relations. We must stick to the important consensus between our leaders, namely “China and India are not each other’s threats, but cooperation partners and development opportunities”. We should strengthen dialogue and communication, enhance mutual understanding and trust. We should read each other’s strategic intentions correctly by developing proper perception. We should treat each other as partners and friends instead of rivals or even adversaries, so that we can make correct judgement and act accordingly to ensure the bilateral relations move further along the right track.

The people of all countries have the rights to choose their own development path according to their own national conditions. The people of China and India both deserve a better life and no other country has the right to interfere. We should respect each other’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, respect each other’s social system and development path, respect each other’s cultural traditions, values and strategic autonomy. We should jointly work for the well-being of the 2.8 billion people and forge a new path for the neighboring countries to coexist in harmony and develop hand in hand.

The second proposal is to promote win-win cooperation. We should focus on getting our own things done well, finding convergence of interests in our most important task which is development. We should help each other succeed and achieve mutual win-win



through cooperation, instead of undercutting each other meaninglessly. Last year, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the bilateral trade volume exceeded 120 billion US dollars. It fully shows that the bilateral cooperation reflects market rules, benefits enterprises and consumers of the two countries and is in line with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. The investments by Chinese enterprises in India has created a large number of jobs for the local people, and contributed to the economic development of India. It is hoped that the Indian side can provide an open, inclusive, fair and non-discriminatory business environment for Chinese enterprises. We believe that only when the roti is bigger, can it be shared with more people. Only when the plate is bigger, can it hold more rice. We should joint hands to bake a bigger roti and make a bigger plate, to let more people benefit from it, rather than make the roti smaller or break the plate.

China is always open to bilateral cooperation of mutual benefits. As the two largest developing countries, China and India enjoy broad cooperation potential in many fields like poverty alleviation, environmental protection, agriculture, disaster reduction, energy and food security, and digital economy. The 5th China International Import Expo will open in

Shanghai in November this year. We welcome Indian companies to actively participate the Expo and develop the Chinese market. The Chinese side is also willing to resume direct flights between the two countries at an early date to facilitate personnel exchanges. We are willing to work with the Indian side to explore more ways of cooperation.

The third proposal is to properly handle differences and sensitive issues. Neighboring countries can not move away. It is normal for neighboring countries to have differences, what matters is how we see and deal with it. As in China's perspective, our two countries' common interests far outweigh differences. We should not seek minor gains at great cost, or let the differences to define bilateral relationship. As two ancient oriental civilizations, China and India have the wisdom and capability to respect each other, seek common grounds while reserving differences, refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and properly handle the differences. For issues that can be resolved, we should actively seek solutions; for issues that cannot be resolved at the moment, we should put them in a proper place and manage them in a proper way, without allowing them to disturb the overall development of the bilateral relations.

The current border situation is overall stable. The phase of emergency response since the Galwan Valley incident has basically come to an end, and the border situation is now switching to normalized management and control. The Chinese side is willing to maintain dialogues via diplomatic and military channels with the Indian side, and together seek solution to the border issues in a peaceful manner through dialogue and consultation. It is hoped that the Indian side can properly handle issues related to China's core interests including Taiwan question and Xizang-related issues.

The fourth proposal is to strengthen coordination and collaboration. 34 years ago, H.E. Mr. Deng Xiaoping made a profound prophecy of an "Asian Century". Recently, Indian External Affairs Minister Dr. Jaishankar also mentioned this concept in many occasions. The "Asian Century" can only be fulfilled

through joint development and mutually beneficial cooperation of China and India, as well as through strengthening solidarity and cooperation among China, India and other Asian countries. In this year and next year, a series of multilateral meetings will be held in Asia and we will witness "Asia Moment" in global governance. China and India should uphold the vision of peace, development, autonomy and inclusiveness. We should oppose geopolitical conflicts, bloc confrontation and exclusive "small circles". We should jointly safeguard stability and prosperity in Asia. The two countries can promote the common values of humanity featuring peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom on international stage. We can stick to the principle of addressing issues that matter to all through consultation, uphold the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries, oppose hegemony and power politics, push forward building a community with a shared future for mankind. Next year, India will assume the presidency of SCO and G20, and China will support India in its related works together with other member states.

Lastly, I would like to say that I have visited several Indian states this year, renewed friendship with many old friends and made lots of new friends, many of whom are attending today's event. Your smiling faces reminds me that China-India friendship is the common expectation of the two peoples, and China-India relations have a broad social foundation. Public opinion cannot be defied, and wills of the people are priceless. We should continue to encourage all circles of society in the two countries to strengthen communications and exchanges, join hands to support the development of China-India relationship. The cause we are engaged is lofty, and the future is bright. The Chinese Embassy in India are always open, and we welcome friends from all walks of life in India. Let us work together to promote China-India relations moving towards the direction of good-neighbourliness, mutual respect and trust, and win-win cooperation for the benefit of our two countries and our two great peoples!

# Flag-Raising Ceremony to Celebrate 73rd Founding Anniversary of PRC in Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao















# Maintaining CPC's Position as Leadership Core in Developing Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Having stood major tests one after another since its 18th National Congress, the CPC has shown firm leadership and demonstrated strong capacity to organize and deliver better lives to the people of China.



When the Communist Party of China (CPC) reviewed the historic achievements and shifts accomplished in the past decade, the upholding of the CPC's overall leadership was highlighted.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has taken a clear stand on upholding and strengthening overall Party leadership, providing fundamental guarantees for the cause of the Party and the country.

The CPC Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership have

remained robust, the Party's leadership systems have improved, and the way in which the Party exercises its leadership has become more refined.

## Two Affirmations

"Without the CPC, there would be no New China and no national rejuvenation," Xi, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said at a ceremony marking the centenary of the CPC in July 2021.

The leadership of the Party is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and constitutes the greatest strength of the system. In 2021, a major political conclusion

was made at the pivotal sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The conclusion, or Two Affirmations, is the most significant political achievement and historical experience achieved by the Party in the new era. It will serve as the fundamental guarantee for realizing all the goals and tasks on the journey ahead.

**The CPC Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership have remained robust, the Party's leadership systems have improved, and the way in which the Party exercises its leadership has become more refined.**

## **Party Leadership Improved, Strengthened**

Over the past decade, a raft of initiatives have been taken to ensure the Party's leadership is exercised in all aspects of state governance.

In October 2019, the 19th CPC Central Committee at its fourth plenary session stated that the CPC leadership is the fundamental element of the country's leadership system, while stressing safeguarding the Central Committee's authority resolutely, and improving the leadership system in which the Party exercises overall leadership and coordinates the efforts of all.

The Party's leadership system has improved, as the system of asking the CPC Central Committee for instructions and submitting reports to it has been strictly followed, the functions and roles of the Central Committee's decision-making, deliberative and coordinating institutions have been strengthened, the reform of Party and state institutions has been deepened, and the role of primary-level Party organizations heightened.

The way in which the Party exercises its leadership has also become more refined. Dedicated symposiums have been held to listen to different voices before the introduction of major policies and documents. Ahead of the 20th CPC National Congress to be held next month, the public has been invited to offer views and suggestions.

## **Implementation Matters**

Having stood major tests one after another since its 18th National Congress, the CPC has proven to the people that its strong leadership can always be depended upon, no matter what difficulties may be encountered.

Acting upon the decisions of the CPC central leadership, a large number of Party officials went to impoverished villages and worked side by side with rural residents in fighting poverty. Medical workers, police officers and those working in essential positions and in communities, many of whom are Party members, braved the epidemic and kept the people safe from COVID-19.

It is the CPC's firm leadership and strong capacity to organize and deliver that enable a country as big as China to pull off major strategic goals.

After the CPC Central Committee put forth the goals of peaking carbon emissions by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060, localities and departments across the country made it a priority task which has resulted in sweeping reforms with the goals in mind.

The importance of the Party's leadership is also demonstrated in the implementation of grand development initiatives, ranging from the building of the Xiong'an New Area in north China to the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region and the building of the Hainan free trade port in south China.

Uniting around the Party's leadership and following the guiding principles, the Chinese people will muster strength needed for future undertakings and make new achievements on the journey of building China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

# Institutional Strengths Emerge in China's Fight Against Covid-19, Economic Slowdown

**The key to China's exemplary performance in both economic development and COVID-19 containment lies in the institutional strengths of the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the country's socialist system.**



**M**ore than two years into the COVID-19 epidemic, China has achieved the best results among major countries in coordinating epidemic control and keeping the economy steady and sound.

China was the only major country whose economy grew in 2020. This year, braving a series of challenges posed by the Omicron outbreak and a worsening global environment, China posted a 2.5 percent year-on-year growth in the first half and is on track for further recovery.

Meanwhile, the incidence rate and the death toll of COVID-19 in China have been the lowest among major countries.

## Creating Synergy

The key to China's leading performance in

both economic development and COVID-19 containment lies in the institutional strengths of the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the country's socialist system.

After the outbreak of COVID-19, China mobilized the public to engage in epidemic prevention, allocated resources with high efficiency across the country, and secured much-needed logistics support.

Medical workers rose to the challenge. For instance, more than 10,000 medical workers from 19 provincial-level regions rushed to Hainan Province this summer to aid the island's fight against the virus. Thanks to joint efforts, the number of new infections in Hainan has declined since September.

In addition, more than 4 million community workers have worked in 650,000 urban and rural communities across the country since the onset of the epidemic. Millions of ordinary people have volunteered their services, including cleaning and disinfecting public spaces, buying medicines, and delivering groceries.

By mobilizing the people extensively, China has built a strong line of defense against the virus. Late at night on Aug. 25, six sets of nucleic acid sampling workstations arrived in Kashgar, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, from east China's Shandong Province. They were immediately put into use in key areas.

During the recent COVID-19 outbreak in Xinjiang, many provinces and cities that have pair-up assistance programs with the region have rushed emergency supplies as the country has long been upholding the traditional values of “helping each other” and “helping those in need.”

## People-Centered Philosophy

On April 30, a 106-year-old patient surnamed Li was cured of COVID-19 and discharged from the hospital after treatment. She was the oldest COVID-19 patient admitted to the hospital in northeast China’s Jilin Province.

From newborns to centenarians, people’s lives and health have been protected with every possible effort. It was an unwavering choice of China in the face of the epidemic.

Over the past two years, China has constantly adjusted its COVID-19 responses to new situations. Makeshift hospitals were built fast, treatment costs were fully covered by the government, and food supply and prices were stabilized. About 61.8 billion yuan (about 8.8 billion U.S. dollars) from the central government budget has been allocated to support employment and pay endowment insurance for over 16 million urban and rural residents this year.

While balancing COVID-19 control and

economic growth, China has sought to boost people’s sense of gain in the long run.

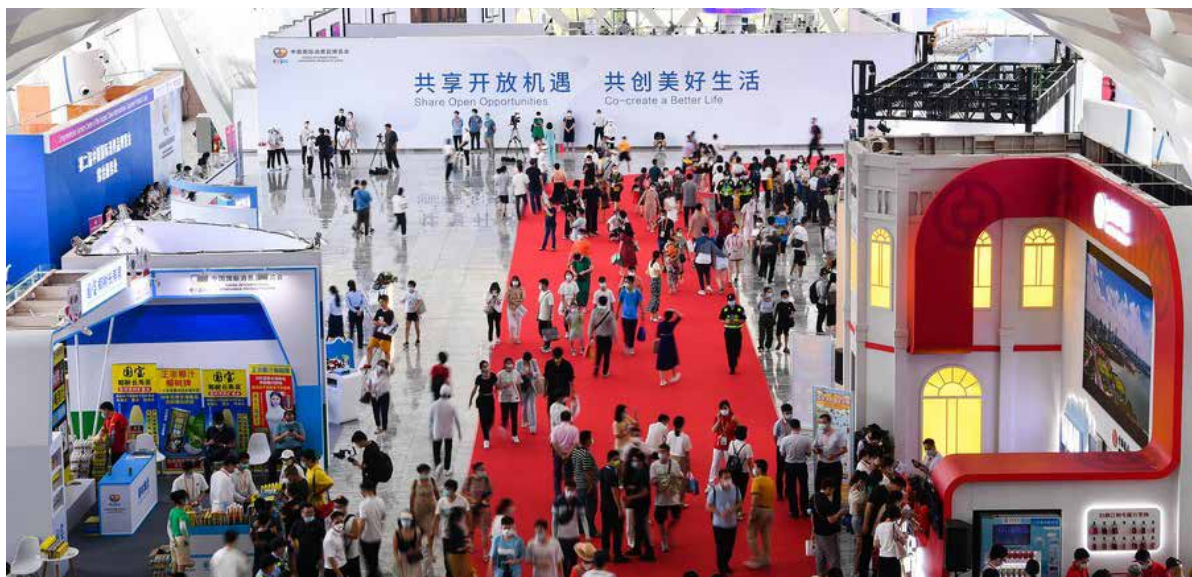
Official data showed that the average life expectancy in the country rose to 78.2 years in 2021, with over 1.36 billion people covered by the basic medical insurance system. Its per capita share of grain, which reached 483 kg last year and remained well above the internationally recognized security line of 400 kg, has provided a solid underpinning for the grain security of the world’s most populous country.

On the environmental front, it is now the fastest country globally in tackling air pollution, with the number of days with heavy pollution significantly reduced in recent years.

The Chinese economy has achieved positive growth in the second quarter, with its major economic indicators firming up across the board since June, demonstrating the resilience of the world’s second-largest economy.

In times full of uncertainties and volatilities, the institutional strengths of the leadership of the CPC and the socialist system remain a fundamental and powerful guarantee in steering the country’s development.

China must contain the epidemic, stabilize the economy, and keep development secure, according to a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in April.



# China on Threshold of Top 10 Most Innovative Economies: WIPO

China has moved up to 11th place in the 2022 Global Innovation Index (GII) and firmly remains the only middle-income economy in the top 30, according to the latest ranking published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on September 29. The GI, an annual ranking of the world's economies on innovation capacity and output, shows that Switzerland remains the world leader in innovation for the 12th consecutive year, followed by the U.S., Sweden, the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands.

China, having ranked 14th and 12th in 2020 and 2021, respectively, steadily rose to the 11th place in 2022, and is now on the doorstep of the world's top 10 most innovative economies.

"China's growth (in GII ranking) from 34th ten years ago to 11th (in 2022) ... is really spectacular. The close attention paid by the government and the country to innovation as an engine of growth is paying off," WIPO Director General Daren Tang said at the press launch of GII 2022.

"The Chinese government takes IP (intellectual property) very seriously. They have five-year strategic plans in which they are able to harmonize IP policy making with all the related elements. China nurtures its innovation ecosystem in a holistic, comprehensive manner," he said.

The GII also shows that research and development (R&D) and other investments that drive innovative activities worldwide continued to boom in 2021 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The top global corporate R&D spenders increased their expenditure

by almost ten percent to over 900 billion U.S. dollars in 2021, higher than in pre-pandemic year 2019. The increase was primarily driven by four industries: information and communication technology (ICT) hardware and electrical equipment; software and ICT services; pharmaceuticals and biotechnology; and construction and industrial metals.

**China, having ranked 14th and 12th in 2020 and 2021, respectively, steadily rose to the 11th place in 2022, and is now on the doorstep of the world's top 10 most innovative economies.**

Investments in global R&D in 2020 grew at a rate of 3.3 percent but slowed from the historically high 6.1 percent recorded in 2019. Government budget allocations for the top R&D spending economies showed strong growth in 2020. For 2021, however, the picture was more varied, with spending growing in South Korea and Germany but falling in the U.S. and Japan. However, the WIPO chief noted that innovation is at a crossroads as the world emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic.

"While innovation investments surged in 2020 and 2021, the outlook for 2022 is clouded not just by global uncertainties but continued underperformance in innovation-driven productivity. This is why we need to pay more attention to not just investing in innovation but to how it translates into economic and social impact. Quality and value will become as critical to success as quantity and scale," Tang said.



# China Manned Space Program – 30 Years of Success

**Over the last three decades, China’s space program has helped forge global consensus on people’s shared responsibility in utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes and safeguarding its security for the benefit of all humanity.**

**T**he Shenzhou-14 astronauts, currently in orbit for a six-month mission, will have the privilege of completing the construction of China’s space station, the final goal of China’s “three-step” human space program initiated 30 years ago.

The astronauts, who were sent into orbit on June 5, are waiting for the arrival of the Mengtian lab module, which is set to be launched in October. They will help assemble

the module and enter it to carry out relevant work.

China’s Tiangong space station is then expected to be complete, with a three-module configuration consisting of the core module Tianhe and two lab modules Wentian and Mengtian.

In 1992, when constructing a manned orbiting laboratory was still a flight of fancy for the Chinese people, China embarked on a

Screen image captured at Beijing Aerospace Control Center on Sept. 17, 2022 shows Shenzhou-14 astronaut Chen Dong (R) and Cai Xuzhe both outside conducting extravehicular activities.



“three-step” strategy to boost its human space program. The first step was to send astronauts into space and ensure their safe return.

The second step was developing advanced space flight techniques and technologies including extravehicular activity and orbital docking. The third step is to assemble and operate a permanent manned space station.

**China's space program is aimed at facilitating global consensus on people's shared responsibility in utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes and safeguarding its security for the benefit of all humanity.**

The construction of the space station is a milestone in China's space industry. To achieve this goal, China has been pushing space exploration boundaries on its own over the past three decades.

Seven years after the three-step space program was initiated, China launched its first experimental manned spacecraft Shenzhou-1, with no crew onboard, in November 1999. Three more spacecraft were sent into space between 2001 and 2002, before astronaut Yang Liwei entered space with Shenzhou-5 in October 2003, becoming the country's first “taikonaut” in orbit.

The country's first spacewalk was completed by Shenzhou-7 astronaut Zhai Zhigang in September 2008, and two female astronauts were sent into space -- Liu Yang in the Shenzhou-9 mission in 2012, and Wang Yaping in the Shenzhou-10 mission in June 2013. Wang also entered the space station and conducted an extravehicular spacewalk in the Shenzhou-13 mission from October 2021 to April 2022.

“In the past 30 years, we have overcome many technical difficulties, such as the technologies of shuttling between space and Earth, extravehicular activity, rendezvous and docking,” said Yang Liwei. So far, China has sent 14 astronauts into space.

## Space Lab For All

“China plans to build the space station into a state-level space lab supporting long astronaut stays and large-scale scientific, technological and application experiments,” said Zhou Jianping, chief designer of China's manned space program.

To accumulate experience, China launched experimental space labs Tiangong-1 and Tiangong-2 in 2011 and 2016, respectively. Tiangong-1 tested the technologies in rendezvous and docking between spacecraft, and Tiangong-2 carried out more than 60 space science experiments and technological tests.

China officially kicked off the in-orbit construction of its space station by launching the core module Tianhe in April 2021. More than a year later, it launched the space station's first lab module Wentian, which has further upgraded the space station's sci-tech experiment functions.

**China has been actively promoting international cooperation on its space station, including working with the European Space Agency.**

Wentian mainly focuses on the research of life science and biotechnology. Researchers have planned and deployed more than 10 research topics for Wentian in four fields -- space life science and biotechnology, microgravity fluid physics, space material science, and new space application technologies.

China's space program is aimed at facilitating global consensus on people's shared responsibility in utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes and safeguarding its security for the benefit of all humanity. China has been actively promoting international cooperation on its space station, including working with the European Space Agency.

China also cooperates with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to solicit scientific research projects on the space station from scientists around the world. It also promotes extensive international cooperation in astronaut selection and training.

# Ride on the Trend of the Times and Enhance Solidarity and Cooperation to Embrace a Better Future: Xi



**Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, at the 22nd Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on 16 September 2022.**

Your Excellency President Shavkat Mirziyoyev,

Colleagues,

I am delighted to attend the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai

Cooperation Organization (SCO). I would like to thank you, President Mirziyoyev, for your warm hospitality and thoughtful arrangements. I salute Uzbekistan for the great job it has done to promote SCO cooperation in various fields during its presidency over the past year.

Samarkand, renowned as the pearl on the Silk Road, witnessed the glory of the ancient Silk Road, a route that greatly boosted the flow of goods, spread of science and technology,

interaction of ideas, and integration of diverse cultures on the Eurasian continent. Indeed, the ancient Silk Road has remained a historical source of inspiration for us SCO member states as we pursue peace and development.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the SCO Charter and 15th anniversary of the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Between the SCO Member States. Over the years, guided by these two founding documents, we have succeeded in exploring a new path for the development of international organizations, and there is much we can draw on from SCO's rich practices.

– Political trust. Guided by the vision of forging enduring friendship and peace among the SCO member states, we respect each other's core interests and choice of development path and support each other in achieving peace, stability, development and rejuvenation.

– Win-win cooperation. We accommodate each other's interests, stay true to the principle of consultation and cooperation for shared benefits, enhance synergy between our respective development strategies, and keep to the path of win-win cooperation toward common prosperity.

– Equality between nations. We are committed to the principle of equality among all countries regardless of their size, consensus-based decision-making, and addressing issues through friendly consultations. We reject the practice of the strong bullying the weak or the big bullying the small.

– Openness and inclusiveness. We stand for harmonious coexistence and mutual learning between different countries, nations and cultures, dialogue between civilizations and seeking common ground while shelving differences. We are ready to establish partnership and develop win-win cooperation with other countries and international organizations that share our vision.

– Equity and justice. We are committed to the purposes and principles of the UN

Charter; we tackle major international and regional issues on the basis of their merits, and oppose the pursuit of one's own agenda at the expense of other countries' legitimate rights and interests.

**Under these new conditions, the SCO, as an important constructive force in international and regional affairs, should keep itself well-positioned in the face of changing international dynamics, ride on the trend of the times, strengthen solidarity and cooperation and build a closer SCO community with a shared future.**

These five points fully embody the Shanghai Spirit, namely, mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diversity of civilizations and pursuit of common development. It has been shown that this spirit is the source of strength for the development of the SCO. It is also the fundamental guide we must continue to follow in the years to come. We owe SCO's remarkable success to the Shanghai Spirit. And we will continue to follow its guidance as we forge ahead.

Colleagues,

Human society, like the natural world, has both sunny and rainy days in its development. Our world today is undergoing accelerating changes unseen in a century, and it has entered a new phase of uncertainty and transformation. The once-in-a-century pandemic has continued unabated. Regional conflicts keep flaring up. The Cold War mentality and group politics are resurfacing, so are unilateralism and protectionism. Economic globalization has encountered headwinds. Deficit in peace, development, trust, and governance has grown. Human society has reached a crossroads and faces unprecedented challenges.

Under these new conditions, the SCO, as an important constructive force in international

and regional affairs, should keep itself well-positioned in the face of changing international dynamics, ride on the trend of the times, strengthen solidarity and cooperation and build a closer SCO community with a shared future.

First, we need to enhance mutual support. We should strengthen high-level exchanges and strategic communication, deepen mutual understanding and political trust, and support each other in our efforts to uphold security and development interests. We should guard against attempts by external forces to instigate “color revolution”, jointly oppose interference in other countries’ internal affairs under any pretext, and hold our future firmly in our own hands.

Second, we need to expand security cooperation. A proverb in Uzbekistan goes to the effect that “With peace, a country enjoys prosperity, just as with rain, the land can flourish.” The Global Security Initiative put forward by China is to address the peace deficit and global security challenges. It calls on all countries to stay true to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security and build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture. We welcome all stakeholders to get involved in implementing this initiative.

We should continue to carry out joint anti-terrorism exercises, crack down hard on terrorism, separatism and extremism, drug trafficking as well as cyber and transnational organized crimes; and we should effectively meet the challenges in data security, biosecurity, outer space security and other non-traditional security domains. China is ready to train 2,000 law enforcement personnel for SCO member states in the next five years, and establish a China-SCO base for training counter-terrorism personnel, so as to enhance capacity-building for law enforcement of SCO member states.

We should ensure that the SCO-Afghanistan contact group and the mechanism of coordination and cooperation among Afghanistan’s neighbors continue to play

their roles; and we should encourage Afghan authorities to establish a broadly-based and inclusive political structure and remove the ground that breeds terrorism.

Third, we need to deepen practical cooperation. To deliver a better life for people of all countries in the region is our shared goal. The Global Development Initiative launched by China aims to focus global attention on development, foster global development partnership, and achieve more robust, greener and more balanced global development. China is ready to work with all other stakeholders to pursue this initiative in our region to support the sustainable development of regional countries.

We need to implement the two statements on safeguarding international energy and food security to be adopted by this summit and better protect energy and food security. China will provide developing countries in need with emergency humanitarian assistance of grain and other supplies worth 1.5 billion RMB yuan.

We welcome the Comprehensive Plan for the Implementation of the SCO Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation for 2023-2027 to be adopted at this summit. We should fully implement the cooperation documents in such areas as trade and investment, infrastructure building, protecting supply chains, scientific and technological innovation and artificial intelligence to be adopted within the framework of the summit. It is important to continue our efforts to achieve the complementarity of the Belt and Road Initiative with national development strategies and regional cooperation initiatives, expand sub-multilateral cooperation and sub-regional cooperation, and create more growth drivers in cooperation.

We need to ensure implementation of the roadmap for SCO member states to expand shares of local currency settlement, better develop the system for cross-border payment and settlement in local currencies, work for the establishment of an SCO development bank, and thus speed up regional economic integration. Next year, China will host

an SCO ministers' meeting on development cooperation and an industrial and supply chains forum, and will set up the China-SCO Big Data Cooperation Center to create new engines of common development. China stands ready to carry out space cooperation with all other parties and provide satellite data service to support them in agricultural development, connectivity and disaster mitigation and relief.

**We need to expand security cooperation. A proverb in Uzbekistan goes to the effect that "With peace, a country enjoys prosperity, just as with rain, the land can flourish." The Global Security Initiative put forward by China is to address the peace deficit and global security challenges.**

Fourth, we need to enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges. Exchanges promote integration among civilizations, which, in turn, enables civilizations to advance. We should

deepen cooperation in such areas as education, science and technology, culture, health, media, radio and television, ensure the continued success of signature programs such as the youth exchange camp, the women's forum, the forum on people-to-people friendship and the forum on traditional medicine, and support the SCO Committee on Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation and other non-official organizations in playing their due roles. China will build a China-SCO ice and snow sports demonstration zone and host the SCO forums on poverty reduction and sustainable development and on sister cities next year. In the next three years, China will carry out 2,000 free cataract operations for SCO member states and provide 5,000 human resources training opportunities for them.

Fifth, we need to uphold multilateralism. Obsession with forming a small circle can only push the world toward division and confrontation. We should remain firm in safeguarding the UN-centered international system and the international order based on international law, practice the common values of humanity and reject zero-sum game and bloc

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RAHBARLARI KENGASHI YIG'ILISHI  
2022-yil 15-16 sentabr, Samarqand

ЗАСЕДАНИЕ СОВЕТА ГЛАВ ГОСУДАРСТВ-ЧЛЕНОВ  
ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА  
15-16 сентября 2022 года, Самарканд



上海合作组织成员国元首理事会会议  
(2022年9月15-16日, 撒马尔罕)

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS  
OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION MEMBER STATES  
15-16 September 2022, Samarkand



politics. We should expand SCO's exchanges with other international and regional organizations such as the UN, so as to jointly uphold true multilateralism, improve global governance, and ensure that the international order is more just and equitable.

Colleagues,

The Eurasian continent is home to us all. Upholding its peace and development is the shared goal of countries both in our region and the world at large, and the SCO shoulders an important responsibility in meeting this goal. In recent years, an increasing number of countries have applied to join our SCO family. This fully demonstrates the power of SCO's vision and the widely shared confidence in its future. By promoting the development and expansion of the SCO and giving full play to its positive impact, we will create strong momentum and new dynamism for ensuring durable peace and common prosperity of the Eurasian continent and the whole world. China supports advancing SCO expansion in an active yet prudent manner, and this includes going through the procedure to admit Iran as a member state, launching the procedure for Belarus' accession, admitting Bahrain, the Maldives, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Myanmar as dialogue partners, and granting therelevant applying countries the legal status due to them. We need to seize the opportunity to build consensus, deepen cooperation and jointly create a bright future for the Eurasian continent.

Here I wish to express China's congratulations to India on assuming the next SCO presidency. We will, together with other member states, support India during its presidency.

Colleagues,

This year, facing a complex and challenging development environment both at home and abroad, China has stayed committed to the general principle of making advances while maintaining stable performance, and it has striven to ensure both effective COVID-19 containment,

economic stability and development security. We have continued to respond to COVID-19 and promote economic and social development in a well-coordinated way. Thus, to the greatest extent possible, we have both safeguarded the life and health of the people and ensured overall economic and social development. The fundamentals of China's economy, characterized by strong resilience, enormous potential, ample room for policy adjustment and long-term sustainability, will remain sound. This will greatly boost the stability and recovery of the world economy and provide more market opportunities for other countries.

Next month, the Communist Party of China will convene its 20th National Congress. It will be an important meeting to be held at a critical time as China embarks on a new journey toward its second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects. At this national congress, the Communist Party of China will fully review the major achievements made and valuable experience gained in China's reform and development endeavors. It will also formulate programs of action and overarching policies to meet China's new development goals on the journey ahead in the new era and the new expectations of the people. We will continue to follow the Chinese path to modernization to achieve the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and we will continue to promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. By doing so, we will create new opportunities for the world with new advances in China's development and contribute our vision and strength to world peace and development and human progress.

Colleagues,

Long as the journey is, we will surely reach our destination when we stay the course. Let us act in the Shanghai Spirit, work for the steady development of the SCO, and jointly build our region into a peaceful, stable, prosperous and beautiful home!

Thank you.

# Leaders of SCO Member States Sign Samarkand Declaration

Leaders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member states signed and released the main document of the summit – the Samarkand Declaration of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO, on September 16.

Noting that the world is facing multiple challenges and threats toward a new era of great change and development, the given declaration introduces various approaches

to ensuring regional stability, sustainable economic development, strengthening of transport and communication ties, aiming to build a more representative, democratic and just multipolar international order.

The SCO countries proposed to respect each country's rights to choose their own political, economic and social development paths, and stressed that the principle of respecting each country's national sovereignty, independence,

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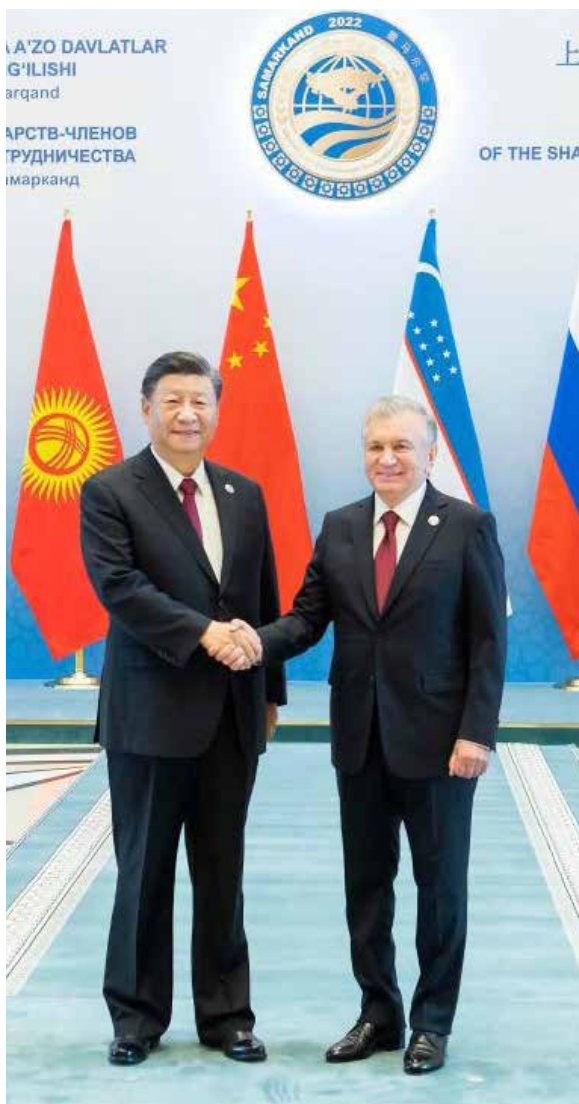


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**The member countries will continue strengthening the SCO's effort to maintain peace and security, and deepen the relations between member countries through political and diplomatic means in order to tackle international and regional conflicts.**

territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit, without interference on internal affairs or use of force is the base of sustainable development of international relations.

The member countries will continue strengthening the SCO's effort to maintain

peace and security, and deepen the relations between member countries through political and diplomatic means in order to tackle international and regional conflicts.

The SCO countries condemned terrorist acts worldwide and intend to eliminate conditions that could support terrorism, separatism and extremism.

SCO countries firmly oppose militarization in the fields of information and communication technology, and support the establishment of the regulation, principle and norm in this field under the country's act of responsibility.

**SCO countries firmly oppose militarization in the fields of information and communication technology, and support the establishment of the regulation, principle and norm in this field under the country's act of responsibility.**

Speaking on continued nuclear disarmament in the world, SCO countries, as state parties of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, will keep balancing and promoting all principles of the treaty, aiming to enhance cooperation on peaceful use of nuclear energy.

All member countries supported enhancing legislative institutions' connections between countries to exchange experience in governance. Member countries proposed to carry out regional economic cooperation in various fields and create conditions for trade and investment to achieve the free flow of commodity, capital, service and technology.

SCO countries also passed the resolution on establishing task forces of innovation, entrepreneurship, poverty reduction and traditional medicine.

The 22nd Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO also released a number of statements and documents on safeguarding global food security, international energy security, addressing climate change, and maintaining a secure, stable and diversified supply chain.

# Making Every Effort for Peace and Development and Shouldering the Responsibility for Solidarity and Progress: Wang Yi



**Statement by H.E. Wang Yi, State Councillor and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, at the General Debate of the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, on September 24, 2022.**

Mr. President,

Dear Colleagues,

We are at a time fraught with challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has kept resurfacing. Global security faces uncertainty. Global economic recovery is fragile and unsteady, and various risks and crises are emerging. The world has entered a new phase of turbulence and transformation. Changes unseen in a century are accelerating.

But we are also at a time full of hope. The world continues to move toward multipolarity; economic globalization is deepening, and our societies are becoming increasingly digitized and culturally diversified. Indeed, countries are becoming ever more interconnected and interdependent. Peace and development remain the underlying trend of our times. Around the world, the people's call for progress and cooperation is getting louder than ever before.

How should we respond to the call of our times and ride on the trend of history to build a community with a shared future for mankind? China's answer is firm and clear:

First, we must uphold peace and oppose war and turbulence. Chinese President Xi Jinping notes that peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when we are benefiting from it. But none of us can live without it. Peace is crucial for our future and it underpins common security of all countries. Turbulence and war can only open Pandora's box, and he who instigates a proxy war can easily burn his own hands. Pursuing one's own absolute security can only undermine global strategic stability. We should remain committed to addressing differences through peaceful means and resolving disputes through dialogue and consultation.

Second, we must pursue development and eliminate poverty. Development holds the key

to resolving difficult issues and delivering a happy life to our people. We should place development at the center of the international agenda, build international consensus on promoting development, and uphold all countries' legitimate right to development. We should foster new drivers for global development, forge a global development partnership, and see that everyone in every country benefits more from the fruits of development in a more equitable way.

**Chinese President Xi Jinping notes that peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when we are benefiting from it. But none of us can live without it. Peace is crucial for our future and it underpins common security of all countries.**

Third, we must remain open and oppose exclusion. President Xi Jinping once pointed out that openness is the sure way to realize human prosperity and advancement. Protectionism can only boomerang and decoupling and supply chain disruption will hurt both those who practice them and others. We should stay true to openness and inclusiveness and tear down fences and barriers that hinder the free flow of factors of production. We should uphold the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core and endeavor to build an open world economy.

Fourth, we must stay engaged in cooperation and oppose confrontation. As we face a host of global challenges, our biggest strength will come from solidarity; our best strategy is to stick together through thick and thin; and the brightest prospect is win-win cooperation. It is only natural that countries sometimes have problems and differences among them, but they should increase mutual understanding on the basis of equality and respect. We should engage in dialogue, consultation and win-win cooperation, and reject conflict, coercion and zero-sum game. We should jointly oppose group politics and bloc confrontation.

Fifth, we must strengthen solidarity and oppose division. President Xi Jinping once stated that countries around the world are like passengers aboard the same ship who share a common stake. All of us passengers should pull together to navigate the ship through storm toward a bright future. Our world must embrace diverse civilizations if it is to make continuous advances, and mankind must pursue an inclusive path if it is to achieve modernization. Peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom are common values of humanity. Difference in system should not be used as an excuse to create division; still less should democracy and human rights be used as tools or weapons to achieve political ends. We should stand against drawing lines on ideological grounds, and we should work together to expand common ground and convergence of interests to promote world peace and development.

Sixth, we must uphold equity and oppose bullying. Mutual respect and equality of countries big and small is a primary principle of the UN Charter. Major international issues should be handled by all countries, and international rules should be drawn up by all countries together. No country is above others, and no country should abuse its power to bully other sovereign countries. We should promote and practice true multilateralism, promote equality of all countries in terms of rights, rules and opportunities, and build a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity and justice, and win-win cooperation.

Mr. President,

Colleagues,

China, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and the world's largest developing country, is committed to boosting solidarity and cooperation with other countries. It will follow the trend of the times and pursue the shared interests of the vast majority of countries.

China has been a builder of world peace. We have actively promoted the cause for

international peace and participated in the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation process. China is the top contributor of peacekeeping personnel among the permanent members of the UN Security Council; and it is the second largest funding contributor to both the UN and its peacekeeping operations. China is the only country in the world that pledges to “keep to a path of peaceful development” in its Constitution. It is the only one among the five Nuclear-Weapon States that is committed to no-first-use of nuclear weapons. China has thus made important contribution to maintaining global strategic stability.

In response to various security challenges facing the world, President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Security Initiative. He called on the international community to pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, to abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, to take the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously, to peacefully resolve disputes through dialogue and consultation, and to maintain security in both traditional and non-traditional domains. By putting forward this initiative, he has contributed China’s vision to reducing the peace deficit facing humanity and provided China’s input to meeting global security challenges.

China has been a contributor to global development. We have endeavored to build a system of high-standard opening-up and safeguard the security and stability of global industrial and supply chains. China is a major trading partner of over 130 countries and regions. Contributing about 30 percent of annual global growth, China is the biggest engine driving the global economy. China is a pacesetter in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It has met the poverty reduction goal ten years ahead of the envisioned timeframe and accounts for 70 percent of the gains in global poverty reduction. China is also an active participant in global governance and South-South cooperation. It set up the China-UN Peace

and Development Trust Fund and the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund. It has provided development aid to more than 160 countries in need, and extended more debt-service payments owed by developing countries than any other G20 member state.

At the 76th session of the UN General Assembly, President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Development Initiative. Putting the people at the center, this initiative is a rallying call to refocus attention of the international community on development and build a global community of development. At the recent High-level Dialogue on Global Development he chaired, President Xi Jinping announced several dozen concrete major steps to implement this initiative, generating strong impetus for accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. On the margins of this General Assembly session, China has hosted a ministerial meeting of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative, building more consensus on pursuing this initiative. As China forges ahead, its fast train of development will continue to drive global growth and deliver more benefits to the people of all countries.

China has been a defender of the international order. We are committed to upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the international system with the UN at its core and the international order based on international law. China has been involved in multilateral affairs in all fields. It is a member of almost all universal inter-governmental organizations and a party to over 600 international conventions. It has concluded more than 27,000 bilateral treaties and fulfilled in good faith its international obligations. China abides by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and has made relentless efforts to protect and strengthen its human rights. At the same time, China is firmly against attempts to politicize human rights and has worked to advance the healthy development of international human rights cooperation.

As a member of the developing world, China will forever stand together with other

developing countries. We are heartened to see the rapid progress achieved by the developing world in recent years, and we will continue to speak up for other developing countries, help them overcome difficulties and fully support efforts in raising the representation and say of developing countries in international affairs. Developing countries are no longer the “silent majority” in international and multilateral processes. With stronger solidarity among ourselves, we China and other developing countries have spoken out for justice, and we have become a pillar of promoting development cooperation and safeguarding equity and justice.

China has been a provider of public goods. In the face of COVID-19, China has made all-out efforts to advance and engage in global cooperation against the pandemic. We have done our best to provide anti-pandemic supplies and shared our practices on combating the virus. China is among the first to promise making COVID-19 vaccines a global public good and to support waiving intellectual property rights on the vaccines. China has provided over 2.2 billion doses of vaccines to more than 120 countries and international organizations.

In response to tough challenges confronting global development, President Xi Jinping proposed to advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, an initiative that has been widely endorsed by the international community. China has signed cooperation documents with 149 countries and 32 international organizations. We have set up the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund, thus building the most extensive, inclusive and largest platforms for international cooperation.

In response to the shared concerns of various countries about data security, we launched the Global Initiative on Data Security as our contribution to formulating rules on global data security.

In response to climate change, China is committed to pursuing a development path that puts ecological conservation first, one of

green and low-carbon growth. We announced the ambitious carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals and are working to implement the Paris Agreement. China accounts for one-fourth of all the trees planted globally. We have been making unremitting efforts to foster a community of life for man and Nature.

**China, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and the world's largest developing country, is committed to boosting solidarity and cooperation with other countries. It will follow the trend of the times and pursue the shared interests of the vast majority of countries.**

In response to global food security challenges, China has put forth a cooperation initiative on global food security. This year, we have provided over 15,000 tons of emergency humanitarian food assistance to other developing countries in need.

China has been a mediator of hotspot issues. As a responsible major country, China has explored workable Chinese approaches to solving hotspot issues. While adhering to the principle of non-interference in others' domestic affairs and respecting the will and needs of the countries concerned, China has endeavored to help settle hotspot issues in a constructive way. Our approach is one of promoting peace through negotiation, one that is both fair and pragmatic and that aims to address both the symptoms and root causes of hotspot issues.

China supports all efforts conducive to the peaceful resolution of the Ukraine crisis. The pressing priority is to restore peace through negotiation. To achieve a fundamental solution, it is important to address the legitimate security concerns of all parties concerned and build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture. We call on all parties concerned to keep the crisis from spilling over and protect the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries.

The Palestinian question is at the heart of the Middle East issue. Justice is already late in coming, but it must not be absent. The two-state solution is crucial for upholding fairness and justice. China will continue to support the Palestinian people in pursuing their just cause of restoring legitimate national rights.

To resolve the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, it is important to address its root cause. We need to follow the dual-track approach and take phased and synchronized steps. We should jointly uphold peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and resolve the issue through dialogue and consultation.



Afghanistan is in a critical transition from chaos to order. The right way forward is to put in place an inclusive political framework and adopt moderate policies. The goal should be to resume economic growth and improve people's lives. To achieve this goal, Afghanistan should combat terrorism and integrate itself into the region.

A small number of countries have arbitrarily imposed unilateral sanctions, cut off development aid and frozen lawful assets of other countries. This is an unacceptable practice that must be corrected. China firmly supports the Cuban people in their just struggle to defend their sovereignty and oppose external interference and blockade.

The abuse of guns is becoming an increasingly serious problem across the world. Here, I announce that China has decided to launch its domestic procedure to ratify the UN's Firearms Protocol, a step that will contribute to strengthening global cooperation on gun control and closing the security deficit.

Mr. President,

Colleagues,

Since ancient times, Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China's territory. China's sovereignty and territorial integrity has never been severed and the fact that the mainland and Taiwan belong to one and same China has never changed. All of us Chinese have never ceased our efforts to realize China's reunification.

It is explicitly stated in the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation issued 70-odd years ago that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, including Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, shall be restored to China. This constitutes an important part of the post-war international order. Fifty-one years ago, right in this august hall, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2758 with an overwhelming majority, which decided to restore the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the UN and to expel the "representatives" of the Taiwan authorities from the place which they had unlawfully occupied. The so-called "dual representation" proposal put forth by the United States and a few other countries to keep Taiwan's seat in the UN became a piece of waste paper. Once and for all, Resolution 2758 resolved, politically, legally and procedurally, the issue of the representation of the whole of China, including Taiwan, in the UN and international institutions. It completely blocked any attempt by anyone or any country to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan".

The one-China principle has become a basic norm in international relations and a general consensus of the international community. When entering into diplomatic relations with China, 181 countries all recognized and accepted that there is but one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China, and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China. By firmly upholding the one-China principle, China is not only upholding its sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also truly safeguarding peace

and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and non-interference in others' internal affairs, a basic norm of international relations that is of vital importance to the large number of developing countries.

China will continue to endeavor to achieve peaceful reunification with the greatest sincerity and greatest efforts. To realize this goal, we must combat "Taiwan independence" separatist activities with the firmest resolve and take the most forceful steps to repulse interference by external groups. Only by resolutely forestalling in accordance with the law separatist activities can we forge a true foundation for peaceful reunification. Only when China is completely reunified can there be enduring peace across the Taiwan Strait. Any scheme to interfere in China's internal affairs is bound to meet the strong opposition of all us Chinese, and any move to obstruct China's cause of reunification is bound to be crushed by the wheels of history.

Mr. President,  
Colleagues,

The international community closely follows China's development. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened ten years ago, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. In the past decade, China has made historic achievements and transformation in pursuing economic and social development. In this decade, it has also realized a historic leap in its relations with the world and made historic contributions to the international community.

China is fully implementing a new development philosophy featuring innovative, coordinated, green and open development for all, and it is pursuing high-quality development and fostering a new development paradigm. With the strong leadership of the CPC, concerted efforts of the 1.4 billion people, the notable strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics, a solid foundation underpinning sustained rapid development, and strong confidence in achieving development through its own efforts, China will enjoy sustained and sound development, usher in even brighter

prospects, and make more splendid miracles come true.

**The one-China principle has become a basic norm in international relations and a general consensus of the international community. When entering into diplomatic relations with China, 181 countries all recognized and accepted that there is but one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China, and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China**

Mr. President,  
Colleagues,

As China has one-fifth of the global population, its march toward modernization has important, far-reaching significance for the world. The path that China pursues is one of peace and development, not one of plunder and colonialism; it is a path of win-win cooperation, not one of zero-sum game; and it is one of harmony between man and Nature, not one of destructive exploitation of resources. We will continue to contribute our input to meeting the challenges facing human development, and make our contribution to creating a new form of human advancement.

Next month, the CPC will convene its 20th National Congress in Beijing. This Congress will, in response to the expectation of all the Chinese people, set well-conceived goals and tasks for China's development in the next five years and beyond, and it will draw an overarching plan for China's future development. Having reached a new historical starting point, China will follow the Chinese path to modernization to achieve the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China will work with other countries to make every effort for peace and development, shoulder the responsibility for solidarity and progress, build a community with a shared future for mankind, and embrace an even better world.

# Jointly Advancing the Global Development Initiative and Writing a New Chapter for Common Development

**Keynote Address by State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative.**

Dear colleagues,

Welcome to the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative (GDI).

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015, world leaders unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, setting goals for the global development cause and ushering in a new era of international development cooperation. We are nearly halfway through the timetable for implementing the 2030 Agenda, and will have a mid-term review of the Agenda next year. Global development has made positive gains over the past seven years, but is also faced with unprecedented challenges.

Bearing in mind the well-being of the entire humanity, President Xi Jinping proposed the GDI at the UN General Assembly last year. Aiming at building a global community of development, the GDI puts development first and the people at the center, and seeks to expedite the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. One year on, the GDI has received the support of over 100 countries and many international organizations including the United Nations. More than 60 countries have joined the Group of Friends of the GDI. Today, the Group of Friends has become an important force boosting solidarity and coordination among countries as they work together to

pursue development. It has also become an effective platform for us to have discussions with the UN development system on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is thus of great significance that we have this ministerial meeting today to further our discussions on development cooperation.

Global development has now come to a critical juncture. Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, regional conflicts and major-country rivalry, food, energy and debt crises are emerging simultaneously. The world economy is struggling to recover, and developing countries face daunting challenges in attaining the 2030 SDGs. At the SDG Moment event yesterday, Secretary-General Guterres said that the perils facing the world are pushing the SDGs further out of reach, and that we have a long “to do” list.

The more difficulties we face, the more important it is that we join hands on the way forward. Last June, President Xi Jinping chaired the High-level Dialogue on Global Development. He and participating world leaders worked together to restore development as the centerpiece on the international agenda and forge a united, equal, balanced and inclusive global development partnership, to inject strong impetus for accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda. President Xi announced major steps to implement the GDI, including creating a Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, increasing input in the China-UN Peace and Development Fund, and setting up a global development promotion



center. After the High-level Dialogue, China released 32 steps that it will take to kickstart the implementation of the GDI.

The Dialogue signifies that the GDI has progressed from laying the foundation to erecting the pillars, and is evolving from broad strokes to refined details. In the meantime, China and international partners have worked on the following areas to deliver the GDI.

We have built cooperation platforms. China is working with relevant parties to develop cooperation networks in such areas as agriculture, education, COVID-19 response and climate actions. One hundred and fifty institutions from nearly 40 countries and regions are making joint preparations to establish a World Technical Vocational and Education Training (TVET) League. The China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center has been established. China has engaged in co-production of COVID-19 vaccines with 13 countries, including nine from the Group of Friends. More than 40,000 training opportunities have been provided to Group of Friends countries through over 1,000 capacity building programs.

We have scaled up inputs into GDI's implementation. The Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund has been put in place to support GDI cooperation projects. China has participated actively in the replenishment of the International Development Association and the Global Environment Facility, and has officially launched the Phase III of the China-FAO South-South Cooperation Trust Fund, contributing its share to increasing international development resources.

We have jointly tackled pressing challenges. COVID-19 has wiped out years of gains in poverty reduction, condemning over 150 million people to hunger. The GDI makes poverty reduction one of its priority areas. Cooperation projects have been tilted toward poverty reduction, food, health and other livelihood areas. Institutions from 17 countries and regions became the first to join

the International NGOs Network for Poverty Reduction Cooperation. In the face of a food crisis, the Group of Friends has stated their common proposition and spoken with a collective voice at the General Assembly on food security. So far this year, China has provided multiple batches of emergency food assistance to other developing countries in need, and recently pledged to provide additional emergency humanitarian assistance.

Colleagues,

As the GDI initiator and the world's largest developing country, China is ready to enhance the synergy of strategies with UN development agencies, and together with Group of Friends countries, take the following seven measures to implement the 2030 Agenda:

– First, releasing the first list of projects in the GDI project pool, which includes 50 practical cooperation projects in poverty reduction, food security, industrialization and other fields, as well as 1,000 new capacity building programs. China will work with all parties for the delivery of these projects. Parties are welcome to put forth new proposals based on their own needs to constantly expand the pool.

– Second, advancing the Food Production Enhancement Action. The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the International Research Center of Big Data for Sustainable Development will respectively sign agreements with the FAO on cooperation in digital and innovative agricultural financing, animal and plant disease prevention and control, and sustainable soil and water resource management.

– Third, moving forward the Global Clean Energy Cooperation Partnership and deepening practical cooperation with the International Renewable Energy Agency and other countries to advance a transition to clean energy and realize sustainable energy security.

– Fourth, bolstering cooperation on Smart Customs, Smart Borders and Smart Connectivity, and working with international organizations like the World

Customs Organization and other countries to develop smart customs networks and boost supply chain connectivity in the digital era.

– Fifth, launching the World Digital Education Alliance to intensify international cooperation on digital education, empower education development with digitization, and make education resources more affordable and accessible.

– Sixth, jointly launching the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastics Global Action Plan with the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization to effectively treat plastic pollution and leave a clean and beautiful planet for future generations.

– Seventh, announcing that the data from the satellite “SDGSAT-1” China launched last November is open to the world, to support sustainable development research and decision-making in different countries.

China will donate to the UN six sustainable development data sets including on the world’s arable land and forest coverage. This will provide data support for realizing the SDGs on food security and terrestrial ecosystem protection.

Colleagues,

The GDI needs common efforts and synergy from the international community. In this connection, China wishes to put forth three suggestions:

First, we need to forge greater synergy through coordination and enhance the steering role of the UN development system. There could be greater synergy between the GDI and other mechanisms and processes like the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. We hope that a working mechanism can be set up at the UN level as soon as possible to advance the GDI, and that related specialized agencies take the lead in synergizing with the GDI’s priority areas based on their portfolios. The Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and the China-UN Peace and Development Fund should be put to good use to mobilize and pool more resources.

Second, we need to follow the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits to pool collective wisdom and strength. We need to enhance institutional building of the Group of Friends and identify coordinating countries for priority areas and regions. We should better link up the GDI with individual countries’ development needs and with regional and sub-regional development strategies, and come up with new project proposals. It is important that we step up strategic communication, continue to speak with one voice, and work together for positive outcomes from next year’s mid-term review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG Summit.

Third, we need to uphold inclusiveness and common progress and renew global development partnership. Currently there is a huge shortfall in global development resources. We hope that developed countries will fulfill their ODA commitments, take part in project cooperation under the GDI, and scale up inputs in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island states. We hope that the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other international and regional development organizations will take an active part in GDI cooperation and provide more funding support for developing countries.

Colleagues,

Every country has the right to development and everyone has the desire to develop. On the path of development, no country or individual should be left behind. This is the humble aspiration of the GDI and the goal advocated by the UN. While committed to its own development, China will continue to share development opportunities with all countries to achieve common progress of mankind. At this new historical starting point, we will stand with fellow developing countries and make all-out efforts to advance the GDI. Together, we will sound the clarion call for common development and establish fast tracks for development through cooperation. Let us join hands on our journey of implementing the 2030 Agenda and build an even better community with a shared future for mankind.

# White Paper on Taiwan Question Underlines China's Commitment to Reunification in New Era



A spokesperson for the Taiwan Work Office of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee on August 10 made remarks on a newly published white paper titled “The Taiwan Question and China’s Reunification in the New Era.”

The white paper was released by the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council and the State Council Information Office.

In August 1993 and February 2000, the Chinese government published two previous white papers on Taiwan. These two white papers provided a comprehensive and systematic elaboration of the basic principles and policies regarding the resolution of the Taiwan question, said the spokesperson.

As China’s national rejuvenation has become a historical inevitability, we now have better conditions, more confidence, and greater capabilities to achieve national reunification. As China embarked on a new journey to build

a modern socialist country in all respects, it is necessary to issue a new white paper on national reunification, said the spokesperson.

**The white paper was released to reiterate the fact that Taiwan is part of China, to demonstrate the resolve of the CPC and the Chinese people and their commitment to national reunification, and to emphasize the position and policies of the CPC and the Chinese government in the new era, the spokesperson said.**

The white paper was released to reiterate the fact that Taiwan is part of China, to demonstrate the resolve of the CPC and the Chinese people and their commitment to national reunification, and to emphasize the position and policies of the CPC and the Chinese government in the new era, the spokesperson said.

Summarizing the main contents of the white paper, the spokesperson said it cited a large number of facts in history and jurisprudence to show the indisputable and unalterable fact that Taiwan is part of China.

The white paper gave a comprehensive summary of the CPC's resolute efforts, major achievements and precious experience in promoting China's complete reunification.

**Peaceful cross-Straits reunification is of benefit not only to the Chinese nation, but to all peoples and the international community as a whole. We hope Taiwan compatriots will stand on the right side of history, be proud of their Chinese identity, and fully consider the position and role of Taiwan in China's rejuvenation.**

The white paper gave a systematic elaboration on the CPC and the Chinese government's principles and policies in advancing national reunification in the new era, and portrayed the bright prospects after the peaceful reunification is achieved under "one country, two systems."

The white paper also demonstrated our strong confidence towards complete national reunification, our resolute determination in fighting against separatist forces seeking "Taiwan independence" and external interference, as well as our original aspiration in safeguarding the well-being of people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, said the spokesperson.

Under the current complex international and cross-Straits situation, the release of the white paper is conducive to exposing the "Taiwan independence" separatist forces' collusion with external forces in making provocations, as well as their vicious words and deeds that attempt to undermine China's sovereignty and territorial integrity or stand in the way of its reunification, the spokesperson said.

The white paper conveyed the CPC and the Chinese government's willingness to continue to work with the greatest sincerity and utmost efforts to achieve peaceful reunification and win over the understanding and support of compatriots on both sides of the Straits, especially Taiwan compatriots, and the international community, said the spokesperson, adding that the white paper will help pool strength to advance national reunification.

Peaceful cross-Straits reunification is of benefit not only to the Chinese nation, but to all peoples and the international community as a whole. We hope Taiwan compatriots will stand on the right side of history, be proud of their Chinese identity, and fully consider the position and role of Taiwan in China's rejuvenation. We hope they will pursue the greater good of the nation, resolutely oppose separatism and any form of external interference, and make a positive contribution to the just cause of China's peaceful reunification, said the spokesperson.

The spokesperson expressed the hope that Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese will remain committed and further contribute to the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations and China's peaceful reunification.

The spokesperson also expressed the hope that the international community and all countries that have established diplomatic ties with China will abide by the one-China principle, properly handle Taiwan-related issues, develop better understanding and give more support to the Chinese people for their just cause of opposing "Taiwan independence" separatist activities and striving for national reunification.



**Scan QR code for Full Text: The Taiwan Question and China's Reunification in the New Era**

# Pelosi's Visit to Taiwan is a Political Farce, Violates One-China Principle: Ambassador

**On August 13, 2022, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong held a round-table briefing on Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi's visit to China's Taiwan region. Journalists from Hindustan Times, The Times of India, The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Press Trust of India (PTI), Asian News International (ANI), India Writes, Xinhua News Agency and China Media Group (CMG) attended the briefing.**



**A**mbassador Sun delivered remarks at the briefing. The full text is as follows:

I am very glad to meet with our media friends and welcome to the Chinese Embassy. This is a good chance for us to interact face to face. It is hoped that the interaction can help all of you to have a comprehensive and accurate understanding on the Taiwan question and China's policy on it.

As known for all, the recent situation was raised by Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to China's Taiwan region, which is supported by the American government in disregard of China's strong opposition and serious representations. This is a dangerous political provocation, which seriously infringed on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, violated the one-China principle and provisions in the three China-US joint communiqués, and undermined peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. It sent a very wrong signal to "Taiwan independence" separatist forces and the Chinese people expressed strong indignation. It is only natural that China makes a firm response. We are safeguarding our own sovereignty and territorial integrity which is lawful, legitimate and justified. The context and events are crystal-clear, and the responsibility is fully on the American side and "Taiwan independence" separatist forces. Our actions against Pelosi's visit to Taiwan is not only safeguarding our own sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also upholding the international law and the basic norms governing international relations, particularly non-interference in countries' internal affairs, which is the most important international norm enshrined in the UN Charter.

**The recent situation was raised by Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to China's Taiwan region, which is supported by the American government in disregard of China's strong opposition and serious representations. This is a dangerous political provocation, which seriously infringed on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, violated the one-China principle and provisions in the three China-US joint communiqués, and undermined peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.**

Ladies and gentlemen, let me take this chance to emphasize three points:

**First, The visit is just a political farce. The US is the culprit of the crisis.** The US disregards China's strong opposition and serious representations at various levels, went ahead arranging Speaker Pelosi to pay the so-called "visit" to China's Taiwan region. It is elevating its substantive relations with Taiwan. In 1979, the US made a clear commitment in the Sino-US Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations that it recognizes the Government of People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China and acknowledges Taiwan is part of China. We can see that the one-China principle is the pretext and basis for China and the US to develop diplomatic relations. However, in recent years, we can see that the US has claimed it is committed to the one-China policy, but action-wise, it has been backtracking. The US has inserted into its characterization of the one-China policy the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and the "Six assurances", which were unilaterally concocted and have never been recognized and have been firmly opposed to by China. It has also constantly elevated its substantive relations with Taiwan region, colluded with the "Taiwan independence" separatist forces, has steadily increased arms sales to Taiwan, helped the latter develop so-called "asymmetric capabilities", and

encouraged Taiwan preventing reunification by force. The US assembles its allies to send military aircraft and warships to come to the adjacent waters of China, flexing muscles and stirring up troubles. They conduct up to a hundred military exercises each year. Who is stirring up the trouble and who is escalating the situation? Everybody has clear judgement.

We must be vigilant that the US, unwilling to accept defeat, might gang up with others to fan the flames and add oil to the fire, beef up military deployment in the region and further escalate the situation in an attempt to create a new and even bigger crisis. We urge the US side to examine themselves honestly, stop such behaviours immediately, stop confounding black and white, stop creating rumors to mislead the masses, stop meddling in Taiwan affairs and China's domestic affairs, stop supporting or conniving at "Taiwan independence" separatist forces in any form. The US should return to the right track of the one-China principle and the three joint communiqués at an early date.

**Second, Taiwan belongs to China since ancient times, and has never been a country. Both sides of the Taiwan Strait belong to one and the same China. This has been the status quo of Taiwan since ancient times.** I would like to make a brief introduction of Taiwan question. In 1895, Japan forced the Qing government to cede Taiwan after Japan's war of aggression against China. In 1943, the Cairo Declaration clearly stipulated that all the territories Japan had stolen from China, including Taiwan, should be restored to China. The Potsdam Proclamation of 1945 reiterated that the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out. In 1945, the Chinese government announced that it was resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Taiwan and China had recovered Taiwan de jure and de facto. In 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded, becoming the successor to the Republic of China, and the Central People's Government became the sole legal government of the whole of China. The new government replaced the previous KMT regime in a situation where China, as a subject of international law, did not

change and China's sovereignty and territory did not change. The two sides of the Taiwan Strait have fallen into a state of protracted political confrontation. But the sovereignty and territory of China have never been divided and will never be divided, and Taiwan's status as part of China's territory has never changed and will never be allowed to change.

It is not China but the US and "Taiwan independence" separatist forces who change the status quo across the Strait. In the past years, the DPP authorities in Taiwan have tried to seek the American support for independence, refused to recognize the 1992 Consensus. They pushed forward the "incremental independence", promoted "de-sinicization", deceived the people of Taiwan and incited hostility against the mainland. They have tried to collude with external forces and sowed the seeds of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" on different occasions. These actions seeking the so-called "Taiwan independence" cause the tension across the Strait and jeopardize peace and stability in this region. Facing such flagrant separatist actions, which country can tolerate that? Which country can let the separatist forces do what they want?

Taiwan question is the core of China's core interests. The position of the Chinese Government and people on the Taiwan question has been consistent. To realize the complete reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration and sacred obligation of all Chinese people. The Chinese people will decide our own affairs. We strive for the prospect of peaceful reunification with the greatest sincerity and efforts, but we will not renounce the use of force and we reserve the option of taking all necessary measures. These measures are against those external forces' interference, and against separatist actions of the few "Taiwan independence" forces. We warn the DPP authorities in Taiwan that attempts to reject reunification and split the country are doomed, because they will founder against the history and culture of the Chinese nation as well as the resolve and commitment of more than 1.4 billion Chinese people. They should not misjudge the situation and overestimate

their abilities, and should stop going even further down the path of splitting the country and the nation, stop plunging Taiwan into the abyss that brings nothing but disaster to the compatriots in Taiwan.

**The visit is just a political farce. The US is the culprit of the crisis. The US disregards China's strong opposition and serious representations at various levels, went ahead arranging Speaker Pelosi to pay the so-called "visit" to China's Taiwan region.**

**Thirdly, facing the reckless moves of the US side and the Taiwan DPP authorities, the Chinese side has no choice but to fight back.** We announced sanctions on Pelosi and her immediate family members and conducted military exercises. These are aimed at sending a warning to the ones who caused the crisis and those who violated our rights. These are also practical actions to uphold the international law and the basic norms governing international relations, particularly non-interference in countries' internal affairs, which is the most important international norm enshrined in the UN Charter. The measures taken by the Chinese side are justified, proportionate, open and transparent. It is entirely within China's sovereignty and in line with China's domestic law, international law and established international practices. The so-called "overreaction" used by the US is completely confounding black and white, which cannot change the fact that the US is the biggest destroyer of regional peace, the biggest troublemaker of regional stability and the biggest threat to regional development.

An unjust cause finds little support. The typical U.S. playbook is to create a problem first, and then use that problem to achieve its own objective. It is a typical example of deflecting the blame. Since the end of the Second World War, the US has stoked hundreds of armed conflicts, leading to political turmoils, innocent people's tragedies and sufferings in many

countries. Tens of thousands of people have died because of that, while millions of people got displaced from home. Can we just let the US unscrupulously push forward hegemony? Can we just endure that the US bullies other countries with its so-called “a position of strength”? If the Chinese side doesn’t firmly resist Pelosi’s visit to Taiwan region, they will double down and continuously pursue the dangerous path—and damage the regional peace and stability at last. The attempt of challenging the one-China principle is indeed challenging the international order after the Second World War, challenging the common consensus of international community, challenging the principles of international laws and basic norms in international relations. If the US is allowed to do what it wants, the UN Charter will be just a sheet of paper, and the law of the jungle will prevail, which will make the developing countries, especially small and medium-sized countries to suffer.

A just cause rallies abundant support. The majority of the international community have expressed understanding and support to China. More than 170 countries and many international organizations have reiterated their commitment to the one-China principle, which is the overwhelming international consensus. Many parties around the world also have spoke and supported China as well. The Chinese people are not to be misled by fallacies

or scared by evils. China will not hesitate to fight back each time the US makes a serious provocation that violates China’s sovereignty and interferes in China’s internal affairs. We will never allow our sovereignty and territorial integrity to be trampled and sabotaged. We urge some political figures of certain countries not to ignore right and wrong, or jump on the bandwagon of hyping up the matter. They should not attempt to copy this political stunt to serve their political self-interests, should not attempt to play the so-called “Taiwan card”, or to embolden the “Taiwan independence” separatist forces.

**Taiwan belongs to China since ancient times, and has never been a country. Both sides of the Taiwan Strait belong to one and the same China. This has been the status quo of Taiwan since ancient times.**

The Taiwan question arose when the country was weak and chaotic at the time, and will surely end with national rejuvenation. Embarking on a new journey in a new era, the CPC and the Chinese government will continue to rally compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, and lead the efforts to answer the call of the times, shoulder historic responsibilities, grasp our fate and future in our own hands, and work hard to achieve national reunification and rejuvenation.

China and India are important neighbors to each other. The two peoples sympathized with and helped each other cordially in the process of fighting for national independence and liberation. On the occasion to celebrate 75th anniversary of India’s Independence, I would like to pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and those sages and leaders of India for their contributions and endless efforts to seek for independence. After the founding of the People’s Republic of China and India’s Independence, both countries adhere to independence, seek for the path that most suitable to its own national conditions, and achieve new progresses in the journey of pursuing national prosperity. China





and India jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and advocate upholding sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The one-China principle is the political foundation of the China-India relations. We have released a series of political documents, stating that "The Indian side recalled that India was among the first countries to recognize that there is one China and its one China policy remains unaltered. The Indian side stated it would continue to abide by its one China policy." In 1971, India voted to support the People's Republic of China to restore its lawful seat in the United Nations. The Chinese side appreciates the position of the Indian side above.

It is hoped that the Indian side can adhere to independent foreign policy, understand and support China's justified position and its efforts to defend sovereignty, security and development interests, and honor the one-China principle. It is also hoped that our Indian media friends could be aware of the instigation by "Taiwan independence" separatist forces, hold an objective, rational and independent position in reporting Taiwan-related stories, and follow the one-China principle commitment made by the Indian government, so as to avoid being misled by anti-China forces and "Taiwan independence" separatist forces.

The Chinese government has officially released a white paper titled The Taiwan Question and China's Reunification in the New Era. The white paper gives a comprehensive overview of the history, policies and propositions on the Taiwan question, with the aim to set the record straight and send the most authoritative message to the world. We are ready to work with friends from all countries who love peace and uphold justice to resolutely reject all words and deeds that interfere in China's internal affairs, firmly resist all adventurist moves that jeopardize peace across the Taiwan Strait, and jointly safeguard the one-China principle, defend the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and maintain regional stability and world peace.

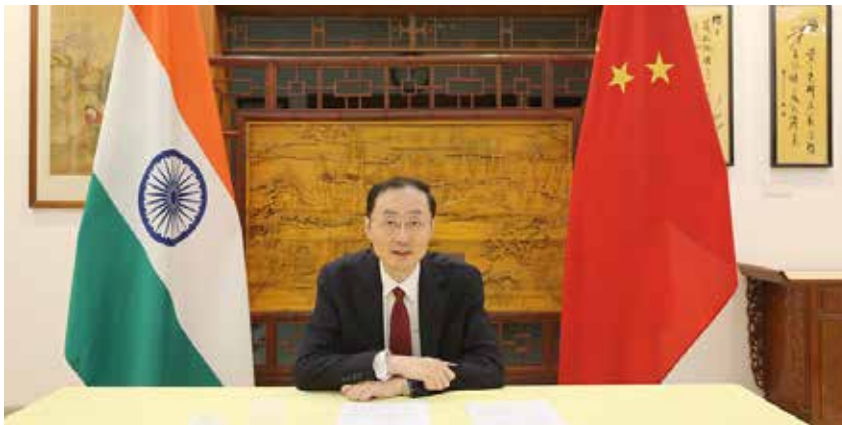


In his interaction with the journalists, Ambassador Sun said, we hope that all countries could uphold an objective and fair position, grasp the vicious political intention behind Pelosi's visit and the serious harms of the "Taiwan independence" separatist force, understand and support China's efforts to defend its sovereignty, security and development interests, abide by the one-China principle. The one-China principle is the political foundation of China-India relations. This is also the fundamental premise for China to develop relations with other countries, including India. We hope that the Indian side could openly reiterate its one-China policy like many other countries.

During the briefing, Ambassador Sun also had candid and in-depth exchange with the journalists on China-India relations, border situation and bilateral economic and trade cooperation. The Chinese Embassy provided white paper titled "The Taiwan Question and China's Reunification in the New Era" to all the journalists.

# Mishandling of Taiwan Question will Disrupt China-US Relations: Ambassador

On August 3, 2022, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong Gave an Exclusive Interview to the Times of India.



**Q: The world seems to be on a knife edge because of US-China tensions over Taiwan. How do you think China will react to Pelosi's visit to Taiwan?**

**A:** You mentioned the word “knife edge” , which is a vivid description. However, it is not to the world, but to the US itself. They put themselves on “knife edge” by provoking the one-China principle and insisted on arranging Speaker Pelosi’s visit to China’s Taiwan region. The DPP authorities in Taiwan are also falling into the abyss, because they continue to go down the wrong path to seek the so-called “Taiwan independence”.

On 2 August, in disregard of China’s strong opposition and serious representations, Speaker of the US House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi obstinately clinged to the wrong path and openly visited China’s Taiwan region by taking a US military aircraft. This is a serious violation of the one-China principle and the provisions of the three China-U.S. joint

communiqués. It has a severe impact on the political foundation of China-U.S. relations, and seriously infringes upon China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. It gravely undermines peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and sends a seriously wrong signal to the separatist forces for “Taiwan independence”. China expresses firm opposition and stern condemn to it, and has made serious démarche and strong protest to the United States. The Chinese Foreign Ministry, the National People’s Congress, the National Committee of the CPPCC, the Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee, and the Ministry of National Defense have stated solemn stance on this matter. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi made remarks on U.S. violation of China’s sovereignty.

The Taiwan question is the most important and most sensitive issue at the very heart of China-U.S. relations. Mishandling of the Taiwan question will have a disruptive impact

on the bilateral ties. The Taiwan Strait is facing a new round of tensions and severe challenges, and the root cause is that the Taiwan authorities have repeatedly tried to seek “Taiwan independence” by soliciting US support, while some in the US intend to contain China with the Taiwan question. The Taiwan authorities refuse to recognize the 1992 Consensus, go all out to push forward “de-sinicization”, and promote “incremental independence”. Whereas the US constantly distorts, obscures and hollows out the one-China principle, steps up its official exchanges with Taiwan, and emboldens “Taiwan independence” separatist activities. These moves, similar to playing with fire, are extremely dangerous and must be stopped. China will definitely take all necessary countermeasures and resolutely safeguard our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We mean what we say. All the consequences arising therefrom must be borne by the U.S. side and the “Taiwan independence” separatist forces.

**The Taiwan question is the most important and most sensitive issue at the very heart of China-U.S. relations. Mishandling of the Taiwan question will have a disruptive impact on the bilateral ties. The Taiwan Strait is facing a new round of tensions and severe challenges, and the root cause is that the Taiwan authorities have repeatedly tried to seek “Taiwan independence” by soliciting US support, while some in the US intend to contain China with the Taiwan question.**

**Q :Do you think this dangerous situation could have been avoided given that the Biden administration itself had reservations about Pelosi’s visit plans and was trying to convince Beijing and others that her visit will not signal any change in the US position on Taiwan?**

**A:** I think the truth is just the opposite. We would like to raise these questions: does the US side really want to avoid such a serious and

grave situation from the beginning? And then why should they make so much effort to make Speaker Pelosi visit China’s Taiwan region? If the US really does not want to change their position on Taiwan question, why have they made all those changes and been backtracking in the past years on the Taiwan question?

There is but one China in the world, Taiwan is an inalienable part of China’s territory. The Government of the People’s Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China. In 1979, the United States made a clear commitment in the China-U.S. Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations, which stated that “The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.” However, the US has not been faithfully implementing the one-China principle and stipulations in the three China-US joint communiqués over the past 40 years or so. There are more than enough examples in bad faith by the US side in recent years. Congress, as a part of the U.S. Government, is inherently obliged to strictly observe the one-China policy of the U.S. Government and refrain from having any official exchanges with China’s Taiwan region.

The U.S. executive branch has the responsibility to stop such visit of US congressional members. Since Speaker Pelosi is the incumbent leader of the U.S. Congress, her visit to and activities in Taiwan, in whatever form and for whatever reason, is a major political provocation to upgrade U.S. official exchanges with Taiwan. However, what we have seen is that the executive branch of the US connived at Pelosi’s visit and work hand in glove with her. They made wanton provocations, distorted facts and blamed the innocent and asked China not to escalate the situation, which fully exposed the US’s bullying, unreason and extortionist logic. The US should not dream of obstructing China’s reunification, nor should they fantasize about undermining China’s development and

revitalization, or fantasize about manipulating geopolitical games and distorting facts at will.

**China's opposition to official exchanges between the US and Taiwan is consistent and clear. The United States made clear commitment in the China-U.S. Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The wrongful actions of certain US politicians in the past do not constitute a precedent and still less should they become an excuse for the US to repeat its mistake on the Taiwan question.**

**Q: Then US House Speaker had visited Taiwan in the past like in 1997. Also Congress members in the past. So how is the present situation different from earlier occasions?**

**A:** China's opposition to official exchanges between the US and Taiwan is consistent and clear. The United States made clear commitment in the China-U.S. Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The wrongful actions of certain US politicians in the past do not constitute a precedent and still less should they become an excuse for the US to repeat its mistake on the Taiwan question.

**Q: China has warned of "targeted military operations". Do you think the present situation could lead to a full blown military conflagration?**

**A:** The unscrupulous behavior and retrogressive moves of the US showed to the world that, it is the US who deliberately made provocations first. It is also the US who is the biggest destroyer of peace. It is the firm commitment of the more than 1.4 billion Chinese people to resolutely safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is the common aspiration and sacred responsibility of all Chinese sons and daughters to realize the complete reunification of the motherland. China will never sit idly by and allow its national sovereignty, security and development

interests to be undermined, nor shall we allow anyone or any force to infringe upon and secede the sacred territory of our motherland. The Chinese people have expressed strong indignation and resolute opposition to the US House Speaker's visit to Taiwan region. The public opinion cannot be defied. Those who play with fire will perish by it. No country, no forces and no individual should ever misestimate the firm resolve, strong will and great capability of the Chinese Government and people to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to achieve national reunification and rejuvenation. China will definitely take all necessary countermeasures and resolutely safeguard our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We mean what we say. All the consequences arising therefrom must be borne by the U.S. side and the "Taiwan independence" separatist forces.

**India was among the first countries to recognize that there is one China. It is hoped that India can honor the one-China principle, grasp the vicious political intention behind Pelosi's visit and the serious harms of the "Taiwan independence" separatist force.**

I would like to point out that, the one-China principle is a universal consensus of the international community and the political foundation for China's exchanges with other countries, including India. It is the core of China's core interests and a red line and bottom line that cannot be crossed. India was among the first countries to recognize that there is one China. It is hoped that India can honor the one-China principle, grasp the vicious political intention behind Pelosi's visit and the serious harms of the "Taiwan independence" separatist force. It is hoped that the Indian side can understand and support China's efforts to defend its sovereignty, security and development interests, work together with the Chinese side to promote a healthy and steady development of China-India relations.

# Xinjiang Sees Sustained Economic Growth, Improving Livelihood



**N**orthwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has seen continuous economic development with businesses thriving. People's livelihood has also been boosted with higher disposable incomes across the region.

Xinjiang registered a 7-percent GDP growth in 2021, totalling 1.6 trillion yuan (about 253.2 billion U.S. dollars).

A total of 477,400 urban jobs were created in the region, reducing the surveyed urban unemployment rate by 1.1 percentage points to 2.2 percent.

The per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents in Xinjiang hit 37,642 yuan and 15,575 yuan in 2021, an increase of 8 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively, higher than the growth rate of GDP.

Last year, the total grain production in Xinjiang reached 17.36 million tons, a 9.62-percent rise year-on-year, and a record high for the last five years.

At present, Xinjiang has formed a cotton industry system integrating production, service, circulation, processing and sales. In 2021, the total cotton output in Xinjiang reached 5.129 million tons, accounting for 89.5 percent of the whole country. The mechanization rate of harvesting has reached over 80 percent.

Other sectors, including animal husbandry, textiles, wine industry, petrochemicals and so on, have been developing rapidly.

In 2021, Xinjiang continued to increase spending on people's livelihood, with an expenditure of 398.23 billion yuan (about 62.6 billion U.S. dollars), accounting for 73.7 percent of the general public budget expenditure.

Xinjiang has long given top priority to people's livelihood with policies aimed at enhancing people's well-being in work, health, education, and other areas adopted, meeting the needs of people of all ethnic groups.

According to regional health department, medical institutions have been set up in every town and village in Xinjiang.

In addition, major infectious and endemic diseases have been effectively curbed. Accessible and affordable medical services for people of all ethnic groups have been guaranteed.

# Some Countries Spreading Falsehood about Xinjiang's Rights Situation to Smear China's Image

**Q: On October 6, the 51st session of the Human Rights Council voted down a US-led draft decision on Xinjiang. What's China's comment?**

**Foreign Ministry Spokesperson:** For some time now, the US and some other Western countries have been misinforming the public about Xinjiang and seeking political manipulation in the name of human rights simply to smear China's image and contain China's development. Despite facts and truths, these countries propagated falsehoods on Xinjiang at the Human Rights Council and put together a draft decision on that erroneous basis in an attempt to use UN human rights bodies as a tool to interfere in China's internal affairs and to serve the agenda of using Xinjiang to contain China. The international community would not be easily misled. Despite pressure from the US and some other Western countries on the member states, the draft decision ended up unsupported by the majority of the Human Rights Council membership, especially many members of the developing world. The agenda pushed by the US and some other Western forces have again failed to gain international support.

The issues related to Xinjiang are not about human rights. They are about countering violent terrorism, radicalization and separatism. Thanks to strenuous efforts, there has been no violent terrorist incident in Xinjiang for over five consecutive years. The human rights of people of all ethnic backgrounds in Xinjiang are protected like never before. The international community is clearly aware that the ultimate motive of the US and some other Western countries behind their Xinjiang narrative is to contain China and does not like this pattern of using human rights as a pretext to meddle in other countries' internal affairs. In recent years, nearly 100 countries, including many Islamic countries, have spoken out at the

Human Rights Council, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly and elsewhere openly to support China's just position on issues related to Xinjiang and oppose using these issues to interfere in China's internal affairs. The facts have proven time and again that politicizing human rights and practicing double standards is deeply unpopular and attempts to use Xinjiang-related issues to keep China down or contain it will get nowhere.



The issues that the Human Rights Council truly needs to focus on are the serious human rights violations concerning the US, the UK and some Western forces, including systemic racism and racial discrimination, the rights of refugees and migrants, rampant gun violence, unilateral coercive measures, and massive killings of innocent civilians in overseas military operations. The victims are still waiting for justice to be done and the international community demands accountability. We urge the US and some other Western forces to abandon political manipulation, disinformation and suppression, return to the track of dialogue and cooperation, and make real contributions to the global advancement of human rights.



[Scan QR code for Fight against Terrorism and Extremism in Xinjiang: Truth and Facts](#)

# Border Situation is Stable, China and India should Properly Manage Differences: Ambassador



On August 13, 2022, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong held a round-table briefing on Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi's visit to China's Taiwan region. At the briefing, Ambassador Sun Weidong also introduced China's position on China-India relations. Journalists from Hindustan Times, The Times of India, The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Press Trust of India (PTI), Asian News International (ANI), India Writes, Xinhua News Agency and China Media Group (CMG) attended the briefing. Ambassador Sun said, China and India are important neighbors to each other, both are ancient civilizations, largest developing countries and emerging economies. China and India have a combined population of over 2.8 billion and account for one third of humanity. If China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will listen. If China

and India strengthen cooperation, we can promote peace, stability and development of the world. The leaders of the two countries reached important consensus that "China and India should not be a threat to each other, but an opportunity for each other's development", and "be cooperation partners to each other instead of being competitive rivals", which has pointed out direction for our bilateral relations. The Chinese side has always viewed and handled China-India relations from a strategic and long-term perspective. Even when the relationship between the two countries faces difficulties, China's position has never wavered and we have been committed to pushing it back on the track of healthy and steady development.

**President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Droupadi Murmu on her inauguration as President of the Republic of India. Both of our leaders attended the 14th BRICS Summit. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid a working visit to India. State Councilor Wang met with Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar twice, and exchanged in-depth views on improving bilateral relations. The bilateral relations have overall shown a recovery momentum.**

Ambassador Sun said, this year, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Droupadi Murmu on her inauguration as President of the Republic of India. Both of our leaders attended the 14th BRICS Summit. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid a working visit to India. State Councilor Wang met with Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar twice, and exchanged in-depth views on improving bilateral relations. The bilateral relations have overall shown a recovery momentum. Our bilateral trade witnesses a growth, and the process has begun for Indian students' return to China to resume their studies. I believe, as long as China and India grasp the importance of our bilateral relations, and jointly move towards the same goal, there will be more positive progress.

Ambassador Sun Weidong said that, at present, facing the combined forces of changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century, both China and India stick to the general direction of multilateralism, share the same or similar positions on many regional and international issues, and have common interests in improving global governance, energy and food security, and responding to climate change, etc. President Xi Jinping puts forward promoting the building of a

community with a shared future for mankind. India advocates "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum" (the world being one family) as well. We should draw strength from our ancient civilizations, promote mutual understanding and support, continuously uphold and advocate the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung Spirit initiated by the two sides, share oriental wisdom with the world, so as to jointly maintain stability of the international order, promote regional peace and tranquility, and boost the recovery of the world economy, and to achieve common development and revitalization.

**We have disengaged in most points of the western sector, and the current border situation is overall stable. Not long ago, China and India held the 16th round of Corps Commander Level Meeting and issued a joint press release. Building on the progress made at the previous meeting, the two sides continued discussions for the resolution of the relevant issues along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the Western Sector in a constructive and forward looking manner.**





Regarding the China-India border situation, Ambassador Sun said, since the border incident in 2020, the two sides have kept the diplomatic and military channels open, and held 10 meetings of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on Border Affairs (WMCC) and 16 rounds of Corps Commander Level Meeting. We have disengaged in most points of the western sector, and the current border situation is overall stable. Not long ago, China and India held the 16th round of Corps Commander Level Meeting and issued a joint press release. Building on the progress made at the previous meeting, the two sides continued discussions for the resolution of the relevant issues along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the Western Sector in a constructive and forward looking manner.

**In response to the questions regarding the bilateral trade deficit and the Indian government's investigations towards Chinese enterprises in India, Ambassador Sun said that China and India are important trading partners. Last year, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the bilateral trade volume exceeded 120 billion US dollars, which fully demonstrates the strong complementarity of the Chinese and Indian economies.**

Ambassador Sun said, China's position on the boundary question between China and India is clear and consistent. It is left over from history. China always maintains that a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement should be reached by the two sides through consultation and negotiation. Pending an ultimate resolution of the boundary question, the two sides should jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. As a next step, the two sides should follow the important consensus reached by the state leaders and the agreements reached by both sides,

keep dialogues via diplomatic and military channels and work out a mutually acceptable solution to the remaining issue in line with the principle of mutual and equal security, and strive to switch from emergency response to normalized management and control of the border situation. Maintaining peace and tranquility in the border areas serves the common interests of both sides and requires joint efforts of two sides.

In response to the questions regarding the bilateral trade deficit and the Indian government's investigations towards Chinese enterprises in India, Ambassador Sun said that China and India are important trading partners. Last year, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the bilateral trade volume exceeded 120 billion US dollars, which fully demonstrates the strong complementarity of the Chinese and Indian economies. China-India economic and trade cooperation is mutually beneficial and win-win in essence. If there is a market need, then there will be trade. China has never pursued a trade surplus and has always conducted bilateral trade in accordance with market principles. The Chinese market is open to India and China is willing to import more marketable and competitive products from India. We welcome Indian companies to attend the Fifth China International Import Expo. Recently, there has been a batch of Indian businessmen returning to China and resuming their business by a chartered flight. The investments of the Chinese enterprises in India cover various fields including household appliances, construction machinery, automobiles, mobile phones, medicine, and they also undertake infrastructure projects in India. The Chinese enterprises have created plenty of local employment, and made contributions to economic and social development of India. The Chinese government always requires the Chinese enterprises to operate overseas in accordance with the laws and rules, and also firmly supports Chinese enterprises in safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests. We have noted that the Indian side has recently taken a series of actions against some Chinese companies in India. Harming other's interest will not bring

one any benefits. We hope that the Indian side could provide an open, fair and non-discriminatory business environment for market entities from all countries including Chinese enterprises.

**It is normal for neighbors, like China and India, to have differences, yet the differences are not the whole story of the bilateral relations, nor should the China-India relations be defined by them. We should abide by the guidance of the consensus between the two leaders, conduct in-depth and candid communication, properly manage differences so as to avoid misunderstanding and miscalculation.**

Regarding Indian students returning to China for their studies, Ambassador Sun said, China is ready to strengthen international cooperation against COVID-19, make COVID control measures more targeted and well-calibrated on the premise of ensuring safety against COVID infections, including steadily improving visa and COVID testing policies, further resuming and increasing international passenger flights in an orderly way, and advancing outbound commerce and trade activities and cross-border travel for labor services in a prudent and orderly manner, so as to promote personnel inter-flow and exchanges and cooperation between China and the world. We welcome the return of foreign students including Indian students to China and will make corresponding arrangement. The relevant departments in China and India have been in contact and made progress in this regard. The concerned departments in both countries will stay in close communication and work for the early return of the first batch of Indian students to resume studies in China. Chinese Embassy and Consulates General in India are ready to provide facilitation.

In his sum-up remarks, Ambassador Sun put forward four-point approach to promote the development of China-India relations:

First, both sides should grasp the right direction. We should view China-India relations from a higher and long-term perspective, respect and understand each other, enhance mutual trust and jointly push forward a sound and stable development of bilateral relations.

Second, both sides should enhance communication and cooperation. China and India are neighbors and we will remain so forever. The two countries need sound external environment to develop themselves. We should keep in mind the fundamental interests of our two peoples, seek mutual success instead of mutual attrition, and promote mutual beneficial cooperation in an open and inclusive attitude.

Third, both sides should properly manage and control differences. It is normal for neighbors, like China and India, to have differences, yet the differences are not the whole story of the bilateral relations, nor should the China-India relations be defined by them. We should abide by the guidance of the consensus between the two leaders, conduct in-depth and candid communication, properly manage differences so as to avoid misunderstanding and miscalculation.

Fourth, both sides should cooperate in multilateral forum closely. Today's world should not go backwards to the law of the jungle which puts the weak at the mercy of the strong, or to zero-sum game and winner taking all. China-India relations have regional and global influence. The two countries should jointly uphold the international system with the United Nations at its core, the international order underpinned by international law and the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China and India should adhere to the independent foreign policy, stand firm for fairness and justice, safeguard the common interests of developing countries, and make international relations just and equitable, cooperative and win-win for all.

# Photo Exhibition Helps Indians Better Understand China: Ambassador



**O**n August 28th, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong visited Benagluru, Karnataka. During his visit, Ambassador Sun inaugurated the Photo Exhibition on China hosted by the India-China Friendship Association, Karnataka, and received an interview from the Indian media. Mr. Kong Xianhua, the Chinese Consul General in Mumbai, Mr. K. Srinivas Gowda, President of the ICFA, Karnataka, and Mr. V. Bhaskaran, Secretary General of the ICFA, Karnataka attended the event.

Ambassador Sun joined the Indian friends in visiting the photo exhibition, shared stories behind each vivid photos with them. Ambassador Sun also made an introduction about the glorious journey of the Chinese nation that had endured so much for so long, from standing up, growing rich to becoming

strong under the Communist Party of China's strong leadership over the past century.

The event was warm and friendly. Guests spoke highly of the splendid achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, and expected that India and China to enhance cooperation in various fields.

After the event, Ambassador Sun received an interview by Indian media attending the exhibition, including The Times of India, The Hindu, Deccan Herald, Asian News International, and Indian Today.

Ambassador Sun said that this photo exhibition helps Indian friends to better understand modern history of China. The CPC united and led the Chinese people, fought bravely without fear of sacrifice against oppression and foreign aggression. After the tenacious fight, the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, and we achieved national independence and the liberation of the people. In 1978, the CPC led Chinese people opened a new period of China's reform and opening-up, and we moved towards building a moderately prosperous society. In 2012, the 18th CPC National Congress was held successfully. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, and we embarked on the new historic journey of China's national rejuvenation. We are striving toward the goal of building a great modern socialist country in all respects. We are fully confident that we can achieve this goal.

Regarding the China-India relations, Ambassador Sun emphasized that, today I came for friendship. Our friends are all over India. In the past two years, China-India relations encountered some difficulties. At present, with the joint efforts of both sides, the bilateral relations have overall shown a recovery momentum. This year, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Droupadi Murmu on her inauguration as President of the Republic of India. Both of our leaders attended the 14th BRICS Summit. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid a working visit to India. State Councilor Wang met with Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar twice, and exchanged in-depth views on improving bilateral relations. China-India relations have regional and global influence. We should concentrate on doing our own business well, and find convergence of interest in development which is the most important task for us. We should uphold the consensus of being opportunities of development instead of threats and being cooperation partners rather than rivals.

Regarding the China-India boundary question, Ambassador Sun said that the Chinese side always believes that our common interests overwhelm differences. It is normal for neighboring countries to

have differences, and it is important to properly handle them. The boundary question is left over by history. China always maintains that a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement should be reached by the two sides through consultation and negotiation. Pending a final resolution of the boundary question, the two sides should jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. Since the border incident in 2020, the two sides have maintained communication via diplomatic and military channels, and held a number of talks through the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on Border Affairs and Corps Commander Level Meetings. The current border situation is overall stable, and the two sides have disengaged in most points of the western sector. As a next step, we should push forward the process of resolving remaining issue, strive to switch to normalized management and control of the border situation, to ensure sustainable peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Regarding how should China and India cope with international challenges, Ambassador Sun said that the current international situation is undergoing profound and complex changes. Asian countries should work together to get the strength of solidarity, uphold fairness and justice, improve global governance, promote peace and stability and achieve common prosperity. The planet earth is the only homeland for us to live. President Xi Jinping advocates building a community with a shared future for mankind, proposes the Global Development Initiative and Global Security Initiative, and China is committed to push forward common development and security for all countries. As two major developing countries, China and India should advocate common prosperity and win-win cooperation, and oppose zero-sum game and small cliques targeting third parties. China is ready to work with all countries including India to jointly promote development and seek common security, which serves the fundamental interests of the people all over the world and also meets the trend of history.



# Chinese Ambassador Visits Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall in Solapur, Pays Homage

On the 80th anniversary of the passing of Dr. Kotnis and the 10th anniversary of the completion of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall in his hometown, Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong visited Solapur and paid homage to “a great friend of the Chinese people” and “a great internationalist” who devoted his life to help the Chinese people. He delivered a speech themed “Uphold the Imperishable Spirit of Dr. Kotnis and Foster the Ever-lasting Friendship.”



**O**n August 30th, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong visited Solapur, Maharashtra, paid homage to Dr. Kotnis at Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall

and delivered a speech. Mr. Kong Xianhua, Chinese Consul General to Mumbai, Mr. P. Sivasankar, Municipal Commissioner of Solapur, Mr. Rajendra Jadhav, Chairman of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, and Members of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee attended the event. China Media Group(CMG) and local media outlets reported from the scene.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the passing of Dr. Kotnis, a great friend of the Chinese people, and the 10th anniversary of the completion of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall in his hometown. The courtyard of the memorial hall is verdant and vibrant with life. Ambassador Sun said that although it was his first visit to Solapur, he felt like reuniting with an old friend. This visit had fulfilled his wish of many years. Ambassador Sun and his wife, Dr. Bao Jiqing, laid wreaths to the statue of Dr. Kotnis and bowed three times. They walked inside the memorial hall with Indian friends and paid tribute to the bust of Dr. Kotnis. They also watched the documentary video, commemorative pictures and relics of Dr. Kotnis meticulously, reviewed his touching deeds of helping China and cherished his great internationalist spirit. Ambassador Sun paid his respects to

the original eulogy written by Chairman Mao Zedong for Dr. Kotnis. He also addressed to the local people and media.

Ambassador Sun said, the Chinese nation is a nation that remembers history and cherishes friendship. At a symposium to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, President Xi Jinping said in his important speech that, Canadian doctor Norman Bethune and Indian doctor Kotnis came to China from thousands of miles away to save lives. Their touching stories and noble character will always be remembered in the hearts of the Chinese people!

Ambassador Sun expressed his sincere gratitude to the Solapur Municipal Corporation and Kotnis Memorial Hall for carefully maintaining the collections and Dr. Kotnis's relics of this memorial hall and providing with this valuable venue to commemorate Dr. Kotnis and carry forward the traditional friendship between China and India. He thanked Mr. Rajendra Jadhav, Chairman of Kotnis Memorial Committee, all the members of Kotnis Memorial Committee, relatives of Dr. Kotnis and friends from Solapur for being committed to promoting people-to-people exchanges between the two countries and

making important contributions to the cause of China-India friendship over the years.

Ambassador Sun said that Dr. Kotnis is a great friend of the Chinese people—a great son of the people of India, and a great internationalism warrior. What we can console Dr. Kotnis is that, after his sacrifice, with the dauntless fight of the righteous forces of the world, the world Anti-Fascist War and the Chinese people's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression achieved great victories. With the relentless struggle of the Indian people, India got rid of colonial oppression and achieved national independence. The Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people to overthrow the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and founded the People's Republic of China. The Chinese and Indian people have been committed to lasting friendship, and more and more people have joined the cause of developing China-India friendship.

Ambassador Sun stressed, China and India are important neighbors to each other. Both are ancient civilizations, largest developing countries and emerging economies. China and India have a combined population of one third of humanity. We are ready to work with India to enhance political mutual trust, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation, properly handle differences, and push China-India relations forward on the right track, so as to benefit our 2.8 billion people and promote world peace, stability and development.

Finally, Ambassador Sun said, although Dr. Kotnis has left us, his deeds will shine in history and will always be cherished and remembered. A person's life is limited, but as long as his spirit is inherited by the people, he will always live in our hearts! We should carry on Dr. Kotnis's legacy and continue to advance the cause of China-India friendship.

The officials of the Solapur Municipal Corporation and members of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee warmly welcomed Ambassador Sun and his delegation to visit Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall. They are touched by the Chinese guests' reverence for Dr. Kotnis, who is





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the great son of Solapur, and will maintain Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall well and inherit his great spirit of internationalism. Solapur is willing to enhance cultural and people-to-people exchanges with relevant localities in China, promote practical cooperation and contribute to the friendship between China and India.

The atmosphere at the event was warm and friendly. Many local people attended the event spontaneously. There is a Chinese language classroom in Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall, which has been dedicated to Chinese language teaching and China-India people-to-people friendship for years. An elderly Chinese man over 90 years, Mr. Huang, who had been teaching Chinese here for years held tight of Ambassador Sun's hand and said emotionally that after decades of absence from home, he finally met his fellows from motherland again. Ambassador Sun expressed his sincere compassion to the elderly and thanked him and the Chinese classroom for their contribution to promote Chinese culture. Ambassador Sun wrote down "Learning Chinese well, you will benefit for the

whole life" on the board of the classroom, encouraging local teachers and students to promote Chinese learning and foster people-to-people exchanges between China and India.

In the visitors book of the Memorial Hall, Ambassador Sun wrote down that "May the spirit of Dr. Kotnis live on forever!", "May the tree of friendship between the peoples of China and India keep evergreen!" in both Chinese and English. The Indian friends took out their treasured albums and photos of China-India friendship, and shared their friendly memories with Ambassador Sun. People participating the event said that China-India relation is of great importance and the traditional friendship between the two peoples is deep and profound. We should carry on Dr. Kotnis's legacy and make our contribution to China-India friendship. In front of the statue of Dr. Kotnis, the Chinese and Indian friends hailed in unison that "Dr. Kotnis Amrit" and "May China-India friendship last forever", jointly making a strong voice for advancing the cause of friendship between the Chinese and Indian people.

# Uphold the Imperishable Spirit of Dr. Kotnis and Foster the Everlasting Friendship

**On August 30, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong visited Solapur, Maharashtra, paid homage to Dr. Kotnis at Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall and delivered a speech themed “Uphold the Imperishable Spirit of Dr. Kotnis and Foster the Ever-lasting Friendship.”**



Kotnis, and pay rich tribute to Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall.

This is my first visit to Solapur, but it feels like I’m reunited with an old friend, and I’m feeling so familiar with everyone present here and every tree and blade of grass here.

Dr. Kotnis is well known in so many households in China. Being here today, I have fulfilled my wishes for years .

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,

The Chinese nation is a nation that remembers history and cherishes friendship.

On 3 September, 2020, at a symposium to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, President Xi Jinping said in his important speech that, Canadian doctor Norman Bethune and Indian doctor Kotnis came to China from thousands of miles away to save lives. Their touching stories and noble character will always be remembered in the hearts of the Chinese people!

I still remember, over ten years ago in Mumbai I visited Ms. Manorama Kotnis, the third sister of Dr. Kotnis. Together we paid our respects to the eulogy written by Chairman Mao Zedong for Dr. Kotnis, recalled the life of Dr. Kotnis, reviewed the history of friendly exchanges between our two countries, and talked about the future of China-India friendship.

**M**r. P. Sivasankar, Municipal Commissioner of Solapur,  
Mr. Rajendra Jadhav, Chairman of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee,  
Members of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee,  
Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends,  
Namaste and good afternoon!

It is my great honor and pleasure to visit Solapur, the hometown of Dr. Dwarkanath



Just now, I visited the memorial hall to review the life and deeds of Dr. Kotnis. I was very much touched to see that Chairman Mao's eulogy is well preserved here.

Here, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Solapur Municipal Corporation and Kotnis Memorial Hall for carefully maintaining the collections and Dr. Kotnis's relics of this memorial hall and providing us with this valuable venue to commemorate Dr. Kotnis and carry forward the traditional friendship between China and India.

I also want to thank Mr. Rajendra Jadhav, Chairman of Kotnis Memorial Committee, all the members of Kotnis Memorial Committee, relatives of Dr. Kotnis and friends from Solapur.

Over the years, you have been committed to promoting people-to-people exchanges between the two countries and made important contributions to the cause of China-India friendship.

On behalf of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates General in India and all the Chinese friends, I thank you!

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

**Dr. Kotnis is a great friend of the Chinese people.**

He was so much cordial to the Chinese people and fully involved with everyone. He lived together with them, sharing joys and sorrows, and learning to speak fluent Chinese.

He was not afraid of fatigue. From day to night, he worked nearly 20 hours a day. He encouraged and affected everyone around him with his enthusiasm, and had won the genuine reverence of the Chinese people and army.

**Dr. Kotnis is a great son of the people of India.**

He was completely dedicated to his work. Under the circumstances of extreme hardship and severe shortage of medicines, and facing the fires and bullets from the battlefield, he had completed over 900 surgeries in four years.

With excellent medical skills, he not only saved a large number of lives with his own

hands, but also served as the first director of Bethune International Peace Hospital and trained a large group of skilled medical staffs for China.



**Dr. Kotnis is a great internationalism warrior.**

Dr. Kotnis was fearless of difficulties and dangers. He gave up a comfortable life in his hometown, and volunteered to join the World Anti-Fascist War to support the just cause of the Chinese people in fighting against Japanese militarist aggression.

Dr. Kotnis was fearless of sacrifice. He repeatedly crossed the blockade, set up the hospital closest to the front line, and performed surgery under storms of fires and bullets.

In December 1942, Dr. Kotnis became seriously ill after a long period of hard work and passed away in Tang county, Hebei Province, sacrificing his young life in China.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the passing of Dr. Kotnis and the 10th anniversary of the completion of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall in his hometown.

Dr. Kotnis was buried at Martyr Cemetery of North China Military Region in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, resting in the land where he once battled.

Before coming to Solapur, my colleagues in the Chinese Embassy in India specially contacted the People's Government of Hebei Province and Bethune International Peace Hospital where Dr. Kotnis had worked. They took pictures of Kotnis' tomb. Chinese people still laid flowers in front of his tomb.

**What we can reassure Dr. Kotnis is that after his sacrifice, the Chinese and Indian people have been committed to lasting friendship, and more and more people have joined the cause of developing China-India friendship.**

Today, I will gift Kotnis Memorial Hall with these pictures.

This is the picture of the full-length statue of Dr. Kotnis erected in front of the tomb.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

This statue, which was completed in 1979, is shining bright as brand-new and represents the Chinese people's endless yearning and immeasurable reverence for Dr. Kotnis.

Dr Kotnis's eyes stared into the distance and future. We can feel his expectation for the progress and freedom of mankind, the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of China-India friendship.

**What we can console Dr. Kotnis is that** three years after his sacrifice, with the dauntless fight of the righteous forces of the world, the world Anti-Fascist War and the Chinese people's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression achieved great victories.

The purposes and principles of the UN Charter, to maintain international peace and to develop friendly relations among nations, have become the fundamental principles of international relations. Despite facing various risks and challenges, peace and development still remain the theme of the time.

**What we can comfort Dr. Kotnis is that** five years after his sacrifice, with the relentless struggle of the Indian people, India got rid

of colonial oppression and achieved national independence.

This year, India celebrated its 75th anniversary of independence with grand ceremonies. I wish to extend my congratulations to all the Indian friends and wish India greater success on the path of independent development and revitalization.

**What we can solace Dr. Kotnis is that** seven years after his sacrifice, the Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people to overthrow the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and founded the People's Republic of China.

Over the past 70 years, the Chinese people unswerving explored our own path. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era and will embark on a new journey.

**What we can reassure Dr. Kotnis is that** after his sacrifice, the Chinese and Indian people have been committed to lasting friendship, and more and more people have joined the cause of developing China-India friendship.

China and India are important neighbors to each other. Both are ancient civilizations, largest developing countries and emerging economies. China and India have a combined population of one third of humanity.

We are ready to work with India to enhance political mutual trust, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation, properly handle differences, and push China-India relations forward on the right track, so as to benefit our 2.8 billion people and promote world peace, stability and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Although Dr. Kotnis has left us for 80 years, his deeds will shine in history and will always be cherished and remembered.

A person's life is limited, but as long as his spirit is inherited by the people, he will always live in our hearts! We should carry on Dr. Kotnis's legacy and continue to advance the cause of China-India friendship.

May the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples last forever!



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